



THE
NEW RELIEF ATLAS



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ROYAL RELIEF ATLAS

OF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CONSISTING OF 31 MAPS,

With Physical, Political and Statistical Descriptions facing each Map,

BY

G. PHILLIPS BEVAN, F.G.S., F.S.S., Etc., Etc.

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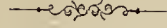
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† These Maps are not embossed.

THE WORLD.

Consists of five parts, viz., Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania.

The Continent of **Europe** is the smallest (except Oceania), having an *area* of about 3,800,000 square miles. It contains the countries of the British Islands, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Russia, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Greece, and Turkey.

Asia has an *area* of 17,800,000 square miles. It contains the countries of Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia, British India, Persia, Afghanistan, Arabia, Central Asia, Thibet, China, Japan, Burmah, and Siam.

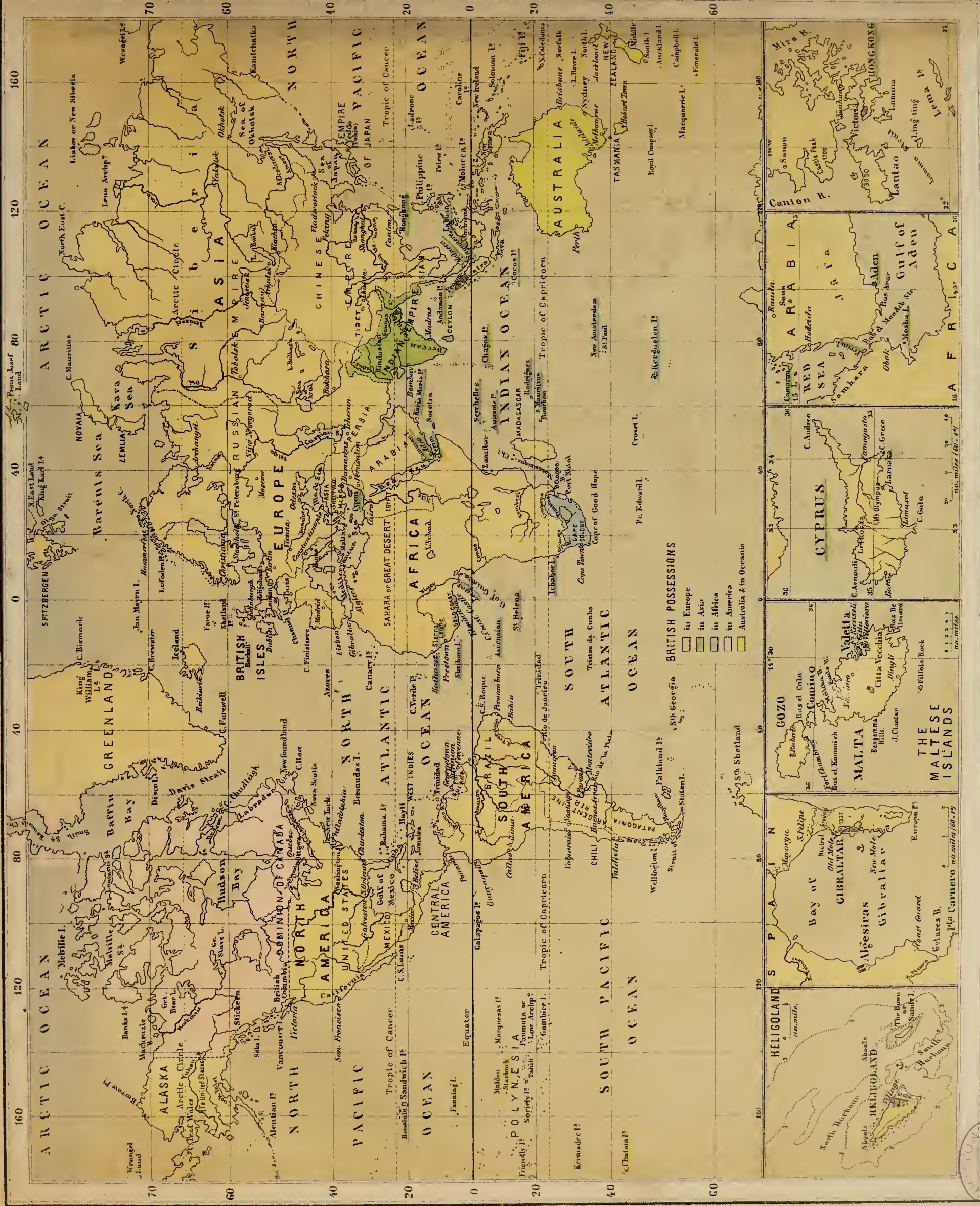
Africa possesses an *area* of 12,000,000 square miles. It contains the countries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, and Nubia, Abyssinia, Guinea, Soudan, Zanzibar, and the Cape Colony.

North America contains an *area* of 7,500,000 square miles. It is entirely occupied by the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, and the States of Central America.

South America has an *area* of 6,500,000 square miles, and contains the countries of Brazil, Argentine Confederation, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Guiana, Uruguay, Paraguay, New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.

Oceania consists principally of the islands known as Australasia, the principal of which is Australia, possessing an *area* of 3,000,000 square miles. It contains the British Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and West Australia. The other islands are Tasmania, New Zealand, and a number of smaller ones in the Pacific Ocean.

The *population* of the World is roughly estimated at over 1,000,000,000.



EUROPE.

PHYSICAL.

Area.—The area of Europe may be roughly stated at 3,800,000 square miles, *i.e.*, about one-third of Africa, one-fourth of America, one-fifth of Asia, or one-fourteenth part of the known land of the globe. *Greatest Length*, N. to S. (North Cape to Cape Matapan), 2400 miles; *greatest breadth*, E. to W. (Lisbon to the Caucasus), 3000 miles. The *outline* of the sea-board (about 17,200 miles) is very irregular, with numerous deep inlets and corresponding peninsulas, the chief *inlets* being those of the White Sea, Baltic, Bay of Biscay, Gulfs of Lions and Genoa, Ionian, Adriatic, Ægean, and Black Seas, with Sea of Azov.

Relief.—The irregularity of outline is repeated in the irregular surface-level. The great European Lowland lies to the N.E., encircling the Baltic, and extending through N. Germany, N. and W. France, to the foot of the Pyrenees.

Mountain Ranges.—Two great systems of mountains run through Europe—*viz.*, the Northern, seen principally in Scandinavia and Britain; and the Southern, stretching from Spain through southern France, Italy, south Germany, Austria, Greece, and Turkey. Of the latter the chief ranges are in Spain, the Sierras *Nevada* and *Morena*, the Pyrenees dividing it from France. France shares in the *Vosges* and the *Alps* with Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, the Alpine country occupying the whole of Switzerland, and, under the name of the Tyrol, as far as Austria. The Alps form also the northern boundary of Italy, the other mountain chains of which are the *Apennines*. The country east of Hungary is marked by the great ranges of the *Carpathians*, while the *Balkans* are the characteristic mountains of Turkey in Europe. In Russia we find the independent ranges of the *Ural* Mountains, separating Europe from Asia. The following are a few of the heights of the chief mountains:—

Mont Blanc (Alps)	16,810 feet.	Mount Scardus (Balkans)	9,700 feet.
„ Rosa „	15,208 „	Ruska Poyana (Carpathians)	9,912 „
Maladetta (Pyrenees)	11,426 „	Pindus (Europ. Turkey)	9,000 „
Mount Etna (Sicily)	10,874 „	Mount Cavallo (Apennines)	10,154 „
Ymes-Feld (Norway)	8,400 „	„ Rotondo (Corsica)	9,065 „
Ural Mountains (Russia)	6,000 „		

Hydrography.—The *Volga*, the largest European river, is the principal feeder of the Caspian, and the great highway of commerce of Central and South Russia.

The *Don*, *Dnieper*, *Dniester*, and *Danube* all flow into the Black Sea. The last-named is the second of European rivers, and forms, with its navigable tributaries, the route for traffic between Central Europe and the East.

The *Po*, the *Rhone* (the most rapid European river, though of little value for navigation), and the *Ebro* flow into the Mediterranean.

The chief rivers (all of immense importance) draining into the Atlantic, are: the *Tagus* (with its port of Lisbon), the *Douro* (Oporto), the *Gironde* (Bordeaux), the *Loire* (Nantes), and the *Mersey* (Liverpool); while of less importance are the *Guadalquivir*, *Guadiana*, *Tagus*, and *Douro* in Spain; the *Garonne*, *Loire*, and *Seine* in France. Into the North Sea flow the *Thames* (London), the *Meuse* (Rotterdam), the *Rhine* and the *Elbe*, giving uninterrupted water-way to Switzerland and into the heart of Bohemia; and into the Baltic, the rivers *Oder*, *Vistula*, *Niemen*, and *Duna*, more or less important for purposes of transport.

The Lake Region of Europe lies round the Baltic. *Ladoga* is the largest fresh-water lake in Europe, as wide across as the English Channel between Portsmouth and Cherbourg. *Onega* and *Peipus* (Russia) are also of great size, as well as the lakes of Finland and Sweden, and some of those of the Alps.

COMPARATIVE SIZES OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS OF EUROPE.

RIVERS.	Length.	Area of Basin in Square Miles.
Volga	14	520,000
Danube	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	310,000
Dnieper	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	200,000
Don	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	205,000
Vistula	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,000
Elbe	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	50,000
Loire	4	48,000
Rhine	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	70,000
Po	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,000
Thames	1	5,500

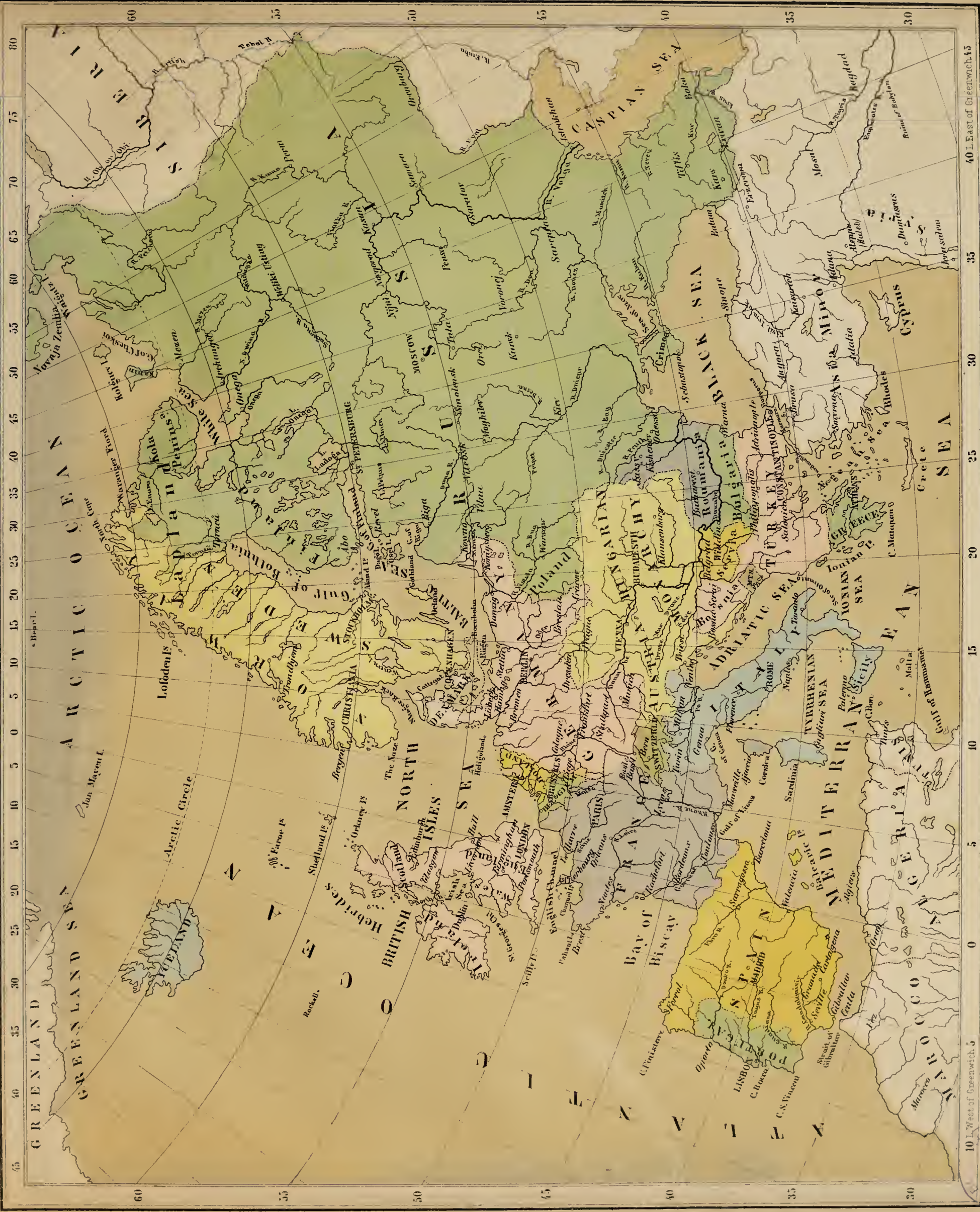


E U R O P E .

POLITICAL.

Divisions.—The Continent of Europe is parcelled out into 18 different countries, under various forms of government. Taking them alphabetically, they are as follows :—

1. AUSTRIA (*cap.* Vienna), including the separate nationalities of Hungary (*cap.* Pesth), Bohemia (*cap.* Prague,) Moravia (*Cap.* Brunn), Tyrol, Styria, Illyria, Galicia, Dalmatia, Transylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, and Bosnia. These are all united under one Emperor, whose seat of government is Vienna.
2. BELGIUM, divided into nine provinces, and governed by a King, whose seat of government is Brussels.
3. BULGARIA, created a Principality by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878 ; governed by a Prince elected by the inhabitants. Seat of government, Sophia.
4. DENMARK, divided into Jutland and several islands, including the large and distant one of Iceland. Denmark is a Kingdom, and the seat of government is Copenhagen.
5. FRANCE, divided into 86 departments, is a Republic. The seat of government is Paris.
6. GERMANY,—comprising the confederated Kingdoms of Prussia (*cap.* Berlin), Saxony (*cap.* Dresden), Bavaria (*cap.* Munich), Wurtemberg (*cap.* Stutgardt), together with 22 smaller states, duchies, and free towns,—is all united under one Emperor, whose seat of government is Berlin.
7. GREECE, divided into 13 provinces or nomarchies, is under the rule of a King, whose seat of government is Athens.
8. HOLLAND, or the NETHERLANDS, divided into 11 provinces, is under the rule of a King, whose seat of government is The Hague.
9. ITALY, including the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, is divided into 69 provinces, and governed by a King, whose *cap.* is Rome.
10. PORTUGAL is divided into six provinces, and governed by a King, whose *cap.* is Lisbon.
11. ROUMANIA, including the Dobrudscha, is a Principality, governed by an Hereditary Prince, whose *cap.* is Bucharest.
12. RUSSIA ; comprising Russia Proper, Finland, and Poland, together with a portion of Bessarabia (re-annexed from Roumania), is divided into 52 governments, under one Emperor, whose *cap.* is St. Petersburg.
13. SERVIA is a Principality under an Hereditary Prince, whose seat of government is Belgrade.
14. SPAIN, divided into 14 provinces (which are now sub-divided into 49), is a Kingdom, the seat of government being Madrid.
15. SWEDEN and NORWAY (together called Scandinavia) are jointly governed by a King. Sweden is divided into 24 governments or *län*, and Norway into 20 provinces or *amts*. The seat of government is Stockholm.
16. SWITZERLAND is a Republic, formed of 22 cantons, the seat of government being Berne.
17. TURKEY IN EUROPE has been greatly reduced in size of late years, owing to misgovernment and disastrous wars. It is under the rule of a Sultan, whose *cap.* is Constantinople.
18. THE UNITED KINGDOM, comprising the islands of Great Britain (England and Scotland) and Ireland, is under the rule of a Queen, whose seat of government is London.



Political Map of EUROPE

65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30
 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30
 10 W. of Greenwich 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 E. of Greenwich 45

BRITISH ISLES.

Area.—The *area* of the United Kingdom is as follows:—England, 50,922 square miles; Scotland, 31,324; Ireland, 32,509; total, 114,455. The *greatest length* of Great Britain is 640 miles; of Ireland, 300; the *greatest breadth* being 250 and 170 miles respectively. Together with the various islands of Anglesea, the Isle of Wight, the Channel Islands, Isles of Man, Arran, Islay, Mull, Skye, the Hebrides, the Orkney Islands, and the Shetland Islands, the whole forms the most considerable group in Europe.

Surface.—The surface is very much diversified by hill and plain, Scotland being the most mountainous portion, and Ireland the least. The chief hill groups of England are the Pennine Chain, the Cumbrian Mountains, the Cambrian or Welsh Mountains, and the Black Mountains of South Wales; with the lesser heights of the Cotswold, Chiltern, Mendip, Dartmoor, and Cornish Hills, the North and South Downs. The Cheviots are common to England and Scotland, the principal hills of the latter country being the Ayrshire and Dumfriesshire Hills, the Pentlands and Lammermuirs, Goatfell in Arran, the Ochils, the Perthshire Highlands, the Grampian Range, and the Sutherlandshire Mountains. Ireland possesses the Donegal Mountains and the Sperrin Hills in the N., the Muilrea and Nephin Mountains in the W., the Wicklow Mountains in the S.W., and the Killarney Ranges in the S.

Hydrography.—England and Ireland are very bountifully watered, Scotland rather less so. The chief rivers of England are the Thames, Severn, Trent, Ouse, Mersey, Tyne, Wear, Lune, Calder, Aire, Swale and Wharfe, Dee, Taff, Tawe, Usk, Avon, Exe, and Parrot; of Scotland, the Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Tay, Dee, Don, Spey, Findhorn, Annan, and Nith; of Ireland, the Shannon, Liffey, Barrow, Blackwater, Erne, and Bann.

Divisions.—The divisions into counties are as follows:—England and Wales, 52; Scotland, 33; Ireland, 32. The counties vary much in size, that of York (England) being 5983 square miles, while Rutland has only 150, and Clackmannan (Scotland) but 46.

Seaports and Chief Towns.—The principal seaports in England are, London, on the Thames; Liverpool, on the Mersey; Hull, on the Humber; Bristol, on the Avon; Newcastle, on the Tyne; Cardiff, on the Taff. In Scotland, Glasgow, on the Clyde; Leith, on the Forth; Dundee, on the Tay; Aberdeen, on the Dee. In Ireland, Dublin, on the Liffey; Belfast, on the Belfast Lough; Cork, on the Cork Harbour; Limerick, on the Shannon; and Waterford, on the Barrow. The principal inland towns in England are, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Exeter. In Scotland, Edinburgh, Inverness, and Perth. In Ireland, Kilkenny, Mullingar, and Enniskillen—none of the latter being of any size.

Population.—The *population* of the United Kingdom was, in 1871:—

England and Wales	22,712,266
Scotland	3,360,018
Ireland	5,411,416
Islands	144,638
Total	31,628,338



BRITISH ISLES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

PHYSICAL.

Area.—England contains 51,000 square miles, and Wales 7340; total 58,340. The *greatest length* is from (N. to S.) Berwick-on-Tweed to the Lizard Point, 420 miles; *greatest breadth* from (W. to E.) Land's End to North Foreland, about 360 miles. The coast line is over 2000 miles, that on the W. side being very much more varied and indented than that on the E., where, with the exception of the estuaries of the Humber and Thames, the outline is tolerably uniform.

Relief.—The surface of England is much broken and diversified, a fact to which she owes her great variety of agricultural capabilities, her mineral treasures, and her vast number of industries. The principal mountains consist of 1. The Pennine Range, which extends like a backbone from the Scottish border into Derbyshire, the highest points being Cross Fell, Wharfedale, Ingleborough, and Pen-y-Ghent, averaging from 2000 to 3000 feet in height. 2. The Cheviot Hills are a high range of table-land dividing Northumberland from Scotland. 3. The Cumbrian Mountains form a very picturesque group in Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the N. of Lancashire, the highest points being Helvellyn, Scaw Fell, and Skiddaw, all just over 3000 feet. 4. The Cambrian Mountains occupy the greater part of Wales, though the most lofty and rugged are found in North Wales, where they attain in Snowdon a height of 3571 feet, and Cader Idris 2900. In South Wales the Black Mountains are of different character and outline, and in general the hills are not so high, though the Brecon Beacons reach to 2900 feet. The majority of the remaining English hills are more properly high table-lands, such as the Cotswolds in Gloucestershire, and the Marlborough Downs in Wiltshire; but further S.W. they assume a somewhat more mountainous aspect, as in the Mendip Hills in Somersetshire, while the Devonian ranges in Devonshire and Cornwall attain to 1800 feet in Exmoor and Dartmoor. The South of England is marked by parallel ranges of chalk elevations called the North and South Downs, of no great height, but important in a geological point of view, while the E. and N.E. of England as far as the Humber is characterized by low flat districts, known as the Fens.

Hydrography.—England is abundantly watered, the principal river basins being the Thames (5500 square miles); the Severn (5900); the Ouse and Trent, combining to form the estuary of the Humber (8800). Central Wales and the borders are drained by the Severn, which forms the estuary of the Bristol Channel; North Wales, by the Dee and Dovey; South Wales, by the Teify, Towy, Neath, Taff, Usk, and Wye. The Thames, in its course of 200 miles, drains the country between the Cotswold Hills and the German Ocean, while the S. and S.W. of England are provided for by many smaller rivers, such as the Stour, Ouse, Arun, Itchen, Test, Axe, Exe, Tamar, Torridge, Taw, Parrett, and Avon. Lancashire, on the N.W. coast, is drained by the Lune, Ribble, and Mersey. The commerce of Northumberland and Durham finds an outlet by the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, while the industrial districts of Yorkshire are provided with abundant water supply from the Swale, Nidd, Aire, Calder, and Don, all finding their outlet into the Ouse or the Trent, and thus into the North Sea. The rivers on the East Coast are unimportant, the Waveney, Orwell, Stour, and Blackwater being the principal. The river water-ways of England are largely supplemented by canals, so that the internal navigation is amply supplied.



REFERENCE TO COUNTIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

England.			Wales.	
1. Northumberland	14. Lincolnshire	28. Herefordshire	41. Flintshire	
2. Durham	15. Norfolk	29. Middlesex	42. Denbighshire	
3. Cumberland	16. Suffolk	30. Essex	43. Carmarthenshire	
4. Westmoreland	17. Cambridgeshire	31. Kent	44. Anglesea	
5. Lancashire	18. Huntingdonshire	32. Sussex	45. Merionethshire	
6. Yorkshire	19. Northamptonshire	33. Surrey	46. Montgomeryshire	
7. Nottinghamshire	20. Warwickshire	34. Hampshire	47. Radnorshire	
8. Derbyshire	21. Worcestershire	35. Berkshire	48. Cardiganshire	
9. Cheshire	22. Herefordshire	36. Wiltshire	49. Pembrokeshire	
10. Shropshire (Salop)	23. Monmouthshire	37. Dorsetshire	50. Caermarthenshire	
11. Staffordshire	24. Gloucestershire	38. Somersetshire	51. Brecknockshire	
12. Leicestershire	25. Oxfordshire	39. Devonshire	52. Glamorganshire	
13. Rutland	26. Buckinghamsh.	40. Cornwall		
	27. Bedfordshire			

Physical Map of ENGLAND.

W. Smith, Sonnenschein & Allen's

Plastic School Atlas

ENGLAND AND WALES.

POLITICAL.

Divisions.—England and Wales are divided into fifty-two counties or shires, forty in England, and twelve in Wales. The sizes of the counties vary greatly, Yorkshire, the largest, with an area of 6000 square miles, being forty times as large as Rutland, whose square mileage is only 150 miles. Yorkshire is again divided into three Ridings (“Thirdings”), the North, East, and West Ridings. In population the variations are still greater. The fifty-two counties, 200 cities and boroughs, and three Universities of England and Wales respectively return 187, 293, and 5 members to the House of Commons, in all a total of 485 out of its 650 members.

Population.—The estimate of the population in 1878 was 24,550,000; but this will be considerably increased by the Census of 1881.

The population of London is roughly stated at between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

„	„	Manchester and Liverpool, about 500,000 each.	
„	„	Birmingham	„ 350,000
„	„	Leeds and Sheffield	„ 250,000 each.
„	„	Newcastle and Bristol	„ 180,000 „

The population of England is now nearly four times as great as it was at the beginning of this century.

Ports.—*London* (general shipping), with its area of 123 square miles, is the only great port of S. E. England, its harbour, the Thames, being crowded with ships from all quarters of the globe, filling the warehouses round its docks with the products of every land. *Hull* (timber, wheat, and general shipping) and the Tyne and Wear ports of *Newcastle*, *Shields*, and *Sunderland* (coal, iron, and glass trades) form the other great outlets on the east coast: *Liverpool*, with *Birkenhead*, (cotton and provision trades) ranks even before London in maritime importance, and shares with *Bristol* (West India, coal, and iron shipping) the major part of the commerce of the west, while *Southampton* (South American trade) and *Plymouth* are the chief ports in the south. Of minor importance are, *Whitehaven* (coal and iron-ore), *Swansea* (coal and copper-ore), *Cardiff* (coal and iron), *Newport* (coal and iron), and *Gloucester* (grain and malt).

Industries.—The chief towns for the *cotton* trade, the most important English industry, are:—Manchester, Preston, Blackburn, Oldham, Wigan, Bury, Rochdale, Bolton, Stockport, and Macclesfield. The *woollen* trade, next in importance, is chiefly carried on in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the great towns of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Dewsbury; while *linen* manufactures centre at Barnsley. Kidderminster is noted for its *carpets*; Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Macclesfield for *lace*, *hosiery*, and the *silk* trades; and Coventry for *ribbons*. The *coal* and *iron* fields of England and Wales are twelve in number, the most important and longest worked being those of Northumberland. The other chief coal basins are those of Yorkshire, South Wales, Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Cumberland. These mines yield about 135 millions of tons of coal; besides six and a half millions of tons of iron-ore, a supply equal to that of the whole world. *Tin* and *copper* are found principally in Cornwall and Devonshire: *lead* mines in Cumberland and North Wales: *salt* mines at Northwich in Cheshire. The *hardware* trades centre round Sheffield and Birmingham, with the towns in the “Black Country.” Stafford and Northampton are best known for *boots*; while the counties of Bucks, Herts, and Beds are occupied with *straw plait* and *pillow lace* manufacture. Agriculture is carried on throughout almost all the country, the principal cereals being wheat, barley, and oats; the first is cultivated most largely in the southern counties, while oats are grown chiefly in the north; in the midland counties the proportions are about equal.

Exports.—Annual value, about £300,000,000, cotton goods alone amounting to £70,000,000.

Imports.—Annual value (excluding bullion and specie), £350,000,000, mostly in raw material, a great portion of which is manufactured and again exported. The imports comprise cotton, wool, sugar, tallow, timber, hides, wine, indigo, silk, tobacco, wheat, and other grain.

SCOTLAND.

PHYSICAL.

Area.—The *area* of Scotland is 31,324 square miles. Its *greatest length* N. to S., from Pentland Firth to the Mull of Galloway, is 281 miles; and *greatest breadth*, from Buchan Ness to Skye, about 150 miles. The coast is, however, so deeply indented, that the distance from the North Sea to the Atlantic is in some places very small, and between the Forth and Clyde only 32 miles. The east coast is more regular in outline than the west, though it is marked by several very deep inlets, as the Firth of Forth, the Firth of Tay, the Moray Firth, and the Dornoch Firth. The west coast, however, is penetrated by a succession of parallel fiords, running inland for a considerable distance, and giving rise to beautiful scenery. The principal of these from N. to S. are, Loch Broom, Loch Torridon, Loch Carron, Loch Hourn, Loch Linnhe, the Firth of Lorne, Loch Etive, Loch Fyne, Loch Long, the Firth of Clyde, Loch Ryan, Luce Bay, Wigton Bay, and the Firth of Solway.

Relief.—Scotland has a far greater preponderance of mountain ranges than England, and indeed is marked by very little level ground. Even the Lowlands, so called, possess many fine ranges of hills. The chief of them are the Lammermoors, Moorfoot, and Pentland Hills on the E., while in Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and Dumfriesshire, the country is wilder and more elevated. The highest points of these southern hills are Hart Fell, Broadlaw, Tintoc, Cairnsmuir, Black Larg, Cairn Table, etc., varying from 2000 to 2600 feet. North of the Clyde and Forth the ranges become more marked, commencing with the Ochill and Campsie Hills, gradually merging into the magnificent scenery of the Highlands. The counties of Forfar, Aberdeen, and Perth are occupied by the Grampian Mountains, the loftiest ranges in Great Britain, of which the highest points are Ben Nevis, 4406; Ben Macdhui, 4296; Ben Lawers, 3992, etc., and the rugged character of the country is prolonged south-westward into Argyleshire, where are the Cobbler, Ben Cruachan, and many other fine hills. Goatfell, in the Island of Arran, is 2875 feet. North of the Caledonian Canal are the mountain ranges of the counties of Inverness and Sutherland, somewhat more disconnected, but with remarkably bold outlines. The chief of them are Ben Suilven, Ben Assynt, Ben Hope, etc. In the Isle of Skye are the romantic group of the Cuchullins, while the more distant islands of the Hebrides are marked by mountain ranges, as are also the islands of Jura and Islay.

Hydrography.—There are but two or three Scottish rivers which are of note commercially; and indeed none are navigable, except for a very short distance. The principal are—1. The Clyde, which falls into the Atlantic Ocean after a picturesque course, having at its mouth the ports of Glasgow and Greenock. 2. The Forth, which has but a short course, falling into the North Sea, under the shadow of Arthur's Seat and Edinburgh—at the mouth of the Firth is the port of Leith; 3. The Tay, which has a very beautiful course, rising in the Perthshire mountains, and falling into the North Sea, below the Port of Dundee; 4. The Don, and the Dee, also flowing into the North Sea at the Port of Aberdeen. The other rivers are remarkable mainly for their scenery or their excellent fishing. The most noted are the Coll, Stinchar, Ayr Water, and Carron on the west coast; the Brora, Spey, Findhorn, Dovert, Ythan, Esk, Almond, Carron, White Adder, Black Adder, Teviot, and Tweed on the east coast—the latter separating Scotland from England. As might be expected from the mountainous character of the country, the interior of Scotland possesses very beautiful lakes, such as Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, Loch Tay, Loch Awe, Loch Rannoch, etc.



REFERENCE TO COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Northern Counties.	Central Counties.	Southern Counties.
1. Orkney & Shetland	11. Kinross	21. Perth
2. Caithness	12. Forfar	22. Dundee
3. Sutherland	13. Perth	23. Dundee
4. Cromarty	14. Angus	24. Edinburgh
5. Ross	15. Inver	25. Haddington
6. Inverness	16. Fife	26. Berwick
7. Nairn	17. Kinross	27. Roxburgh
8. Elgin	18. Clackmannan	28. Selkirk
9. Banff	19. Stirling	29. Peebles
10. Aberdeen	20. Dumfries	30. Dumfries
		31. Kirkcubright
		32. Ayr
		33. Wigtown

Scale of English Miles (69,06.17)

SCOTLAND.

POLITICAL.

Divisions.—Scotland is divided into thirty-three counties ; of these, the twelve Northern are usually spoken of as the Highlands, and the twenty-one more Southern ones as the Lowlands. The largest county is Inverness (4256 square miles), and the smallest, Clackmannan (46 square miles). Some of them are divided into a number of detached portions, the county of Cromarty having no less than fourteen separate parts.

Population.—The population of Scotland is under three and a half millions, or considerably less than that of London alone. The principal towns are, Glasgow, with a population of 470,000 ; Edinburgh, 190,000 ; Dundee, 120,000 ; Aberdeen, 80,000 ; Greenock, 50,000 ; Paisley and Leith, 40,000 each ; and Arbroath, Kilmarnock, and Perth, with about 10,000 each.

Ports.—The principal ports are Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, Dundee, and Aberdeen, together with others of less importance.

Imports.—Cotton, hemp, flax timber, iron, etc.

Exports.—Manufactured cotton and linen goods, yarn, coal, iron, and live stock.

Manufactures.—*Cotton* goods in the west, principally at Glasgow and Paisley. The manufacture of *linen* is extensively engaged in at Dundee, Forfar, and other towns in the east. On the Clyde, *iron ship-building*, is carried on to a larger extent than on any river in the world. The *iron trade* is principally located in Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and Stirlingshire, in which counties, as also in those of Fife and Edinburgh, are extensive *coal beds*. The *fisheries* are also very numerous and important, giving employment directly and indirectly to 90,000 hands. *Agriculture* is largely carried on, but the soil is very inferior in comparison to that of England, a large portion being so poor as to render cultivation unprofitable ; thus, out of a total area of about 20,000,000 acres, only about 15,000,000 are under cultivation. Scotch agriculturists are, however, famous for their systems of high farming. The manufacture of *whisky* is also an important industry, many of the best known brands being distilled in the east and north, and particularly in the counties of Argyle and Aberdeen.

Scotland was united to England in 1707, and is represented in the House of Commons by sixty members, thirty-two of whom sit for the counties, and twenty-eight for the boroughs. The representation in the House of Lords consists of sixteen noblemen, who are elected by their Peers for each Parliament.



Political Map of SCOTLAND.

PUBLISHED

I R E L A N D .

PHYSICAL.

Area and Coast Line.—The *area* of Ireland is 32,509 square miles, the *greatest length* being 302 miles, from Malin Head (N.) to Mizen Head (S.W.), and *greatest breadth* 210 miles, from the east coast of Down to Achill Island. The coast line, which is greatly indented on the west, is about 2200 miles.

The principal bays and inlets, many of which are beautifully studded with islands, and run inland for a considerable distance, are, commencing with the north coast, Lough Foyle, at the head of which Londonderry is situated, Lough Swilly and Sheep Haven; on the west coast, Donegal Bay, Sligo Bay, Killaloe Bay, Broad Haven, Blacksod Bay, Clew Bay, the Killeries, Galway Bay, Lisconnor Bay the estuary of the Shannon, Tralee Bay, Dingle Bay, Kenmare Bay, and Bantry Bay; on the south coast, Long Island Bay, Kinsale Bay, Cork Harbour, Youghal Harbour, Dungarvan Bay, and Waterford Harbour; on the east coast, Wexford Harbour, Dublin Bay, Drogheda Bay, Dundalk Bay, Carlingford Lough, Dundrum Bay, Strangford Lough, Belfast Lough, and Larne Lough.

Relief.—Ireland may be looked upon as a large central plain, girdled by hills, although there are none of very great height. In the north are the Sperrin Mountains, and to the west of them the Donegal ranges—chief heights, Errigal, 2466 feet; Blue Stack, 2219; and Slieve League, 1972. In the west are the Nephin Mountains, and, a little further south, the Connemara Mountains, conspicuous amongst which are the Twelve Pins, 2396, and Muilrea, 2639. The highest groups are to be found in the south-west, where (in Kerry) they rise to 3404 feet in Carn-tual and the McGillicuddy Reeks. The Galtee Mountains in Tipperary are 3008 feet; the Knockmealdown and the Commeragh Mountains in Waterford, about 2700. In county Wicklow is the very picturesque group of Lugnaquilla, 3939, and in the north-west are the Mourne Mountains, of which Slieve Donard rises to 2796 feet.

Hydrography.—With one exception, the river system of Ireland is neither large nor commercially important. This exception is the Shannon, with a course of 214 miles, which, flowing southwards through a system of lakes, drains an area of 4544 square miles. The Barrow, with its tributaries the Nore and Suir, drains about 3400 square miles; the other rivers in the southern half of the country being the Slaney, Avoca, Bandon, Lee, Blackwater, Cashen, and Feale. In the north, they are of less size and volume, and consist of the Liffey, Boyne, Bann, Derg, Erne, and Moy. There are also some considerable fresh-water lakes, such as Lough Neagh, with an area of 153 square miles, Lough Erne, Lough Rea, Lough Derg, Lough Corrib, Lough Mask, and many other smaller ones. Owing to its position in the Atlantic, and to its being washed by the Gulf Stream, the climate of Ireland is much moister and softer than that of England; and this, together with the comparative freedom from frost, gives a peculiar greenness and freshness to the verdure, which has procured for it the names of the Emerald Isle and Green Erin.



REFERENCE TO COUNTIES IN IRELAND:

Pr. of Ulster.	Pr. of Leinster.	Pr. of Munster.	Pr. of Connaught.
1. Antrim	10. Louth	20. Carlow	28. Galway
2. Londonderry	11. East Meath	21. Kilkenny	29. Roscommon
3. Donegal	12. West Meath	22. Tipperary	30. Leitrim
4. Tyrone	13. Longford	23. Waterford	31. Sligo
5. Fermanagh	14. Kings County	24. Cork	32. Mayo
6. Cavan	15. Queens County	25. Kerry	
7. Monaghan	16. Kildare	26. Limerick	
8. Armagh	17. Dublin	27. Clare	
9. Down	18. Wicklow		
	19. Wexford		

Scale of English Miles.
0 5 10 20 30

Physical Map of
IRELAND.

I R E L A N D .

POLITICAL.

Divisions.—Ireland is divided into four provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. These are again sub-divided into thirty-three counties, of which nine are situated in Ulster, twelve in Leinster, six in Munster, and five in Connaught.

Population.—The population is about five and a half millions, but is gradually decreasing, owing to emigration. The principal towns are: Dublin, with a population of between 250,000 and 300,000; Belfast, 170,000; Cork, 80,000; Limerick, 40,000; Waterford and Londonderry, 20,000 each.

Ports.—Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford, Londonderry, Limerick, and Galway.

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, linen yarn, coal, iron, and others of less importance.

Exports.—Linen, cattle, pigs, corn, butter, eggs, and other provisions.

Industries.—The industrial importance of Ireland is not great, the only manufacture of note being that of *linen*. Belfast is the most noteworthy town in connection with this industry, though several other towns in Ulster are all more or less engaged in it. The *Fisheries* are numerous, and of considerable value, giving employment to about 70,000 hands. Of the total area of the country, about 21,000,000 acres, or about two-thirds, are under cultivation for agricultural purposes; but owing to the poverty of a large proportion of the occupiers, farming is not very profitable, many of the smaller tenants being only able to make a bare living.

Government.—Ireland was united to England in 1800. The Sovereign is represented by a resident Viceroy, nominated by the Ministry in power. The representation in Parliament consists of 103 members in the House of Commons, and twenty-eight noblemen in the House of Lords, who are elected for life.



Political Map of
IRELAND.

Scale of English Miles.

FRANCE.

Area.—The total area of France is about 130,000,000 acres, being three and a half times larger than England. France is equal to $\frac{1}{18}$ th of the whole of Europe, and $\frac{1}{255}$ th part of the whole land of the Globe. The *greatest length* from N. E. (Dunkirk) to S. W. (East Pyrenees) is 621 miles, and the *greatest breadth* from W. (Brest) to E. (Mt. Donon, Vosges) 532 miles. The length of coast line is nearly 1550 miles, and the length of the frontier lines 1406 miles.

Relief.—The principal mountain ranges are 1. The Alps, divided into the separate groups of the Jura, Savoy, Graian, Maritime, and Dauphiny Alps; the highest points, such as Mont Cenis, Mont Tabor, and Mont Olan, are on or near the boundary lines between France and Switzerland, and vary from 13,000 to 16,000 feet. 2. The Pyrenees, extending from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, and averaging from 8000 to 11,000 feet; the highest points are the Pic de Néthou, Mont Perdu, Pic de Maladetta, and Mont Canigou. 3. The Cevennes, between the Rhone, Loire, and Garonne basins, the highest points being Mont Mezène, 5755 feet, and Mont Lozère, 5100. 4. The Vosges, lying between the Rhone and Moselle, the highest points being the Ballon de Guebwiller, 4481 feet, Ballon d'Alsace, and Mont Donon. 5. The Auvergne mountains are of volcanic origin, situated nearly in the centre of France; the chief summits are Puy-de-Sancy, 6189 feet, Puy-de-Dôme, Mont Doré, and Plome du Cantal.

Hydrography.—The chief river systems are those of 1. The Loire (600 miles in length), with its tributaries the Mayenne, Sarthe, Cher, Indre, Vienne, and Allier; 2. The Seine (470 miles), with its tributaries the Eure, Oise, Marne, and Yonne; 3. The Garonne (360 miles), with its tributaries the Dordogne, Lot, and Tarn; 4. The Charente (235 miles); 5. The Rhone (525 miles), with its tributaries the Saône, Doubs, and Isère. (The Rhone in the upper part of its course belongs to Switzerland); 6. The Adour (194 miles); and 7. The Somme (110 miles).

Divisions.—The old provinces of France, thirty-five in number, are now divided into eighty-six departments, generally named after the chief river or chain of mountains, such as the Departments of Somme, Maine et Loire, Hautes Alpes, Basses Pyrénées, etc.

Population and Industries.—The *population*, as shown by the last census (1872) was 36,102,921; being a decrease of 1,964,173 on that of 1866, due partially to the cession of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871 to Germany. France, however, increases her numbers at a less rate than any other European country.—The chief *industries* of France are *agriculture*, and the cultivation of cereals, the vine, beetroot, and the olive. *Coal* and *iron* are tolerably plentiful in some departments, such as Nord and Saône et Loire, and give rise to large iron and steel works, besides hardware and other metal trades. *Gold* and *silver* work and *watch-making* are very extensively carried on. The *textile* trades in cotton, wool, linen, and lace are very important; while in the *silk* manufacture France has no equal in the world. Paris and the principal cities of France are noted for the skill of the jewellers and makers of ornamental work.



Long. West of Greenwich 2 0 2 4 Long East of Greenwich 6

FRANCE.

GERMANY.

Area.—The confederation of States known as Germany, is about 210,000 square miles in *area*, the *greatest length* being (north to south) about 700 miles, and the *greatest breadth* (east to west) 640 miles.

Relief.—The coast line of Germany, altogether on the north, where it is washed by the German Ocean and Baltic Sea, is flat, low, and sandy. To this succeeds (S.) a great central plain, occupying nearly two-thirds of the empire. The centre is characterized by mountainous country, the chief ranges being as follows:—1. The Hartz Mountains in Rhenish Prussia and Hanover, celebrated for their iron and silver ores. 2. The Black Forest in Baden. 3. The Hardt Mountains in Rhenish Bavaria. 4. The Erzgebirge (*ore mountains*) dividing Saxony from Bohemia (highest point the Fichtelgebirge). 5. The Riesengebirge, dividing Silesia from Bohemia (highest point Schneekopf 5394 feet). South Bavaria contains a high table-land, to south of which are the mountains separating it from Austrian Tyrol.

Hydrography.—The rivers of the German Empire are of great length and magnitude. Flowing (N.) into the German Ocean is the Rhine, although the upper part of its course is Swiss and the lower Dutch. It has many large tributaries, such as the Neckar, Main, Lauter, Nahe, Moselle, Ruhr, Lahn, and Lippe, and its scenery throughout is very beautiful. Into the same sea flow the Ems, the Weser, and its tributary the Aller; the Elbe, with its tributaries the Havel, Saale, Mulde, and Elster. Into the Baltic flows the Oder, with its tributaries the Wartha and Neisse. The Polish river Vistula also flows through East Prussia, and enters the Baltic at Dantzig. South Germany is watered by the magnificent Danube, rising in the Black Forest, receiving many tributaries, such as the Iller, Lech, Isar, and Inn, and quitting Bavaria near Passau.

Divisions.—The German Confederation now embraces 26 different States, of which Prussia, as being the largest, takes the lead. The chief of these States, with their capitals and population, are as follows:—

	Capitals.	Population.
Prussia	Berlin	25,000,000
Bavaria	Munich	4,700,000
Saxony	Dresden	2,400,000
Wurtemberg	Stuttgart	1,700,000
Alsace-Lorraine (ceded by the French in 1871)	Strasburg	1,600,000
Bavaria	Carlsruhe	1,400,000

The total population of these and the 20 smaller States and Duchies, amounts to about 40,000,000, of which Saxony is the most populous in proportion to its size, and Mecklenburg the least. The seat of government for the whole Empire is at Berlin.

Industries.—The ports of Germany are all on the north coast, the chief being Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin, Danzig, and Konigsberg. *Coal* and *iron* ore are found in Westphalia, Silesia, and Rhenish Bavaria, while the chief seats of the *iron* trade are in Westphalia and on the banks of the Rhine near Cologne, Elberfeld, and Dusseldorf, and also in Rhenish Bavaria. *Copper* and *silver* ores are found in the Hartz Mountains and the Erzgebirge. Textile trades are largely carried on; that of *cottons* and *muslins* at Mulhouse in Alsace, at Chemnitz in Saxony, and the Rhine Provinces: *woollens* in all the States, but chiefly Silesia; while Bavaria is the great country for *hops* and *beer*, Nuremberg (in this Kingdom) and the towns in the Black Forest (Baden) being celebrated for *toys*, *watches*, and *clocks*. Leipzig is noted for its great fairs and its *book* trade; Chemnitz (Saxony), for its *machinery*; Magdeburg and North Germany generally, for its *beetroot* growing and *sugar* refining; Coblenz and the banks of the Rhine, Moselle, and other rivers, for their *wines*; Stuttgart (Wurtemberg) and Berlin, for *pianos*; Frankfort, Hanau, and Pforzheim, for their *jewellery*.



REFERENCE TO PROVINCES OF PRUSSIA:

- I. East-Prussia.
- II. West-Prussia.
- III. Pomerania.
- IV. Posen.
- V. Brandenburg.
- VI. Saxony.
- VII. Silesia.
- VIII. Westfalen.
- IX. Rheinisch-Westfalen.
- X. Hannover.
- XI. Hessen-Nassau.
- XII. Hohenzollern.
- XIII. Schleswig-Holstein.

Long. East 12 of Greenwich.

GERMANIA.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

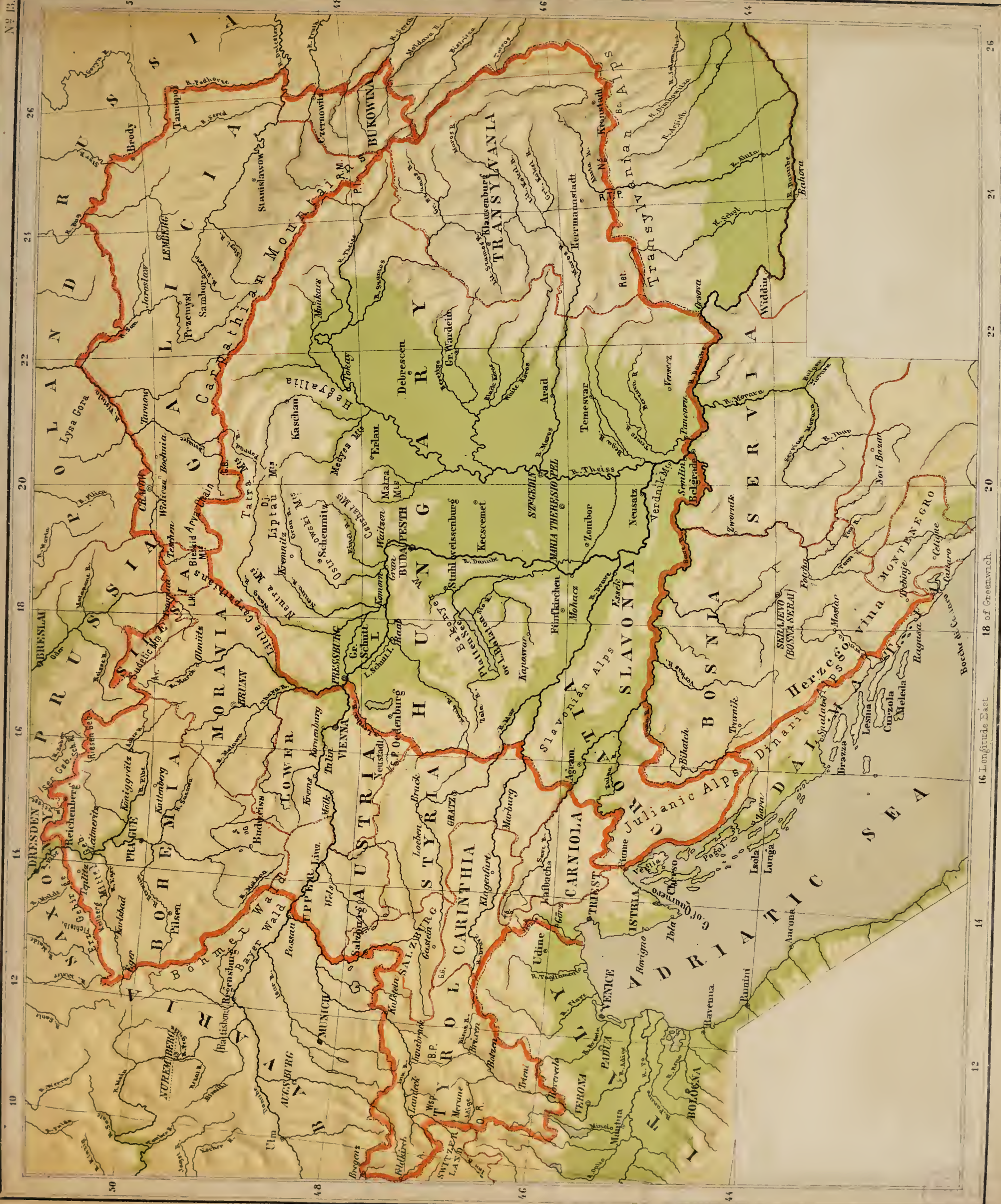
Area.—The *area* of the united Empire is about 230,000 square miles ; its *greatest length*, about 800 miles, from the Swiss border to the Russian border : *greatest breadth*, from the Saxon, Prussian, or Polish border to that of Bosnia, about 500 miles. The only coast line is that of the Adriatic.

Relief.—From its great extent, the Empire contains a large portion of the European mountain system. The chief ranges are the Rhætian Alps, separating Tyrol from Switzerland (highest point, Ortler Spitz, 12,852 feet) ; the Noric Alps running to the N.E. of the latter (highest point, Gross Glockner, 12,776 feet) ; the Bohmerwald, separating Bohemia from Bavaria ; the Riesengebirge and Erzgebirge, between Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia (Schneekopf, 5394 feet) ; the Sudetic Mountains, between Moravia and Silesia ; and the great chain of Carpathians between Hungary and Galicia. In the S. of the Empire are the Julianic and Dinaric Alps in Croatia and Dalmatia. In point of fact, however, the whole of the Empire is very mountainous, with the exception of the great plains of interior Hungary.

Hydrography.—The river system is also an extensive one, including, first and foremost, the Danube, which enters Austria at Passau, and runs for many hundred miles to enter the Turkish dominions. Its chief tributaries are the Leitha, Thaya, March, Raab, Gran, Theiss and Maros, Save, Temes, and Morava. It is navigable for the whole of its course, though somewhat interrupted at certain places by rapids. Hungary contains some large lakes, such as Lake Balaton or Platten See, 150 square miles in area, Lake Neusiedel, etc.

Divisions.—Probably no European country contains so many and so various an assemblage of nationalities under the same rule, forming a great element of weakness to the Empire, as their interests are not always identical. The different States are :—1. Austria, or Cis-Leithan States (*cap.* Vienna, Lintz being the *cap.* for Upper Austria) ; 2. Tyrol (*cap.* Innsbruck) ; 3. Salzburg (*cap.* Salzburg) ; 4. Styria (*cap.* Gratz) ; 5. Illyria, including Carinthia, Carniola, and Trieste (*cap.* Trieste) ; 6. Bohemia (*cap.* Prague) ; 7. Moravia (*cap.* Brünn) ; 8. Hungary, or Trans-Leithan States (*cap.* Buda-Pesth) ; 9. Galicia (*cap.* Lemberg) ; 10. Transylvania (*cap.* Klausenburg) ; 11. Croatia and Slavonia (*cap.* Agram) ; 12. Dalmatia (*cap.* Zara) ; 13. Bukowina (*cap.* Czernowitz). All these are ruled by the Emperor of Austria, whose seat of government is Vienna.

Population and Industries.—The *population* is estimated at 35,000,000, of whom there are about 6,700,000 Germans ; 16,500,000 Slavonians ; 6,000,000 Magyars ; 640,000 Jews ; 170,000 Tartars ; 77,000 Gipsies ; 22,000 Armenians ; 6000 Greeks ; 3500 Illyrians, etc. The Bohemians are usually called Czechs and the Hungarians Magyars. The *industries* are extensive and varied. *Agriculture*, and especially wheat-growing, is predominant in the plains of Hungary and what is known as the Banat ; large quantities of wheat being sent from here to England. *Coal* is mined in Bohemia and Moravia ; *salt* principally in Galicia. The *iron* and *steel* trade is largely carried on in Austria and Styria. The *textile* manufactures are rapidly increasing. *Cotton*, *linen*, and *wool* are the principal ; the chief seats of the trade being Lower Austria (Vienna) Moravia (Brünn, particularly for woollens,) and Galicia. *Paper* is made in Austria and Bohemia, which latter State is also the head-quarters of the *glass* trade. *Wine* is made to a great extent in Lower Austria and Hungary ; and *beetroot* is also largely grown for sugar making. Vienna is specially celebrated for its *jewellery* and its *leather* work.



10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26
 46 48 50
 16 Longitude East 18 of Greenwich

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

SWITZERLAND.

Area.—The *area* of Switzerland is but 15,000 square miles; its *greatest length* being 210 miles; *greatest breadth*, 140 miles. It is the only European State having no coast line, and consequently no ports.

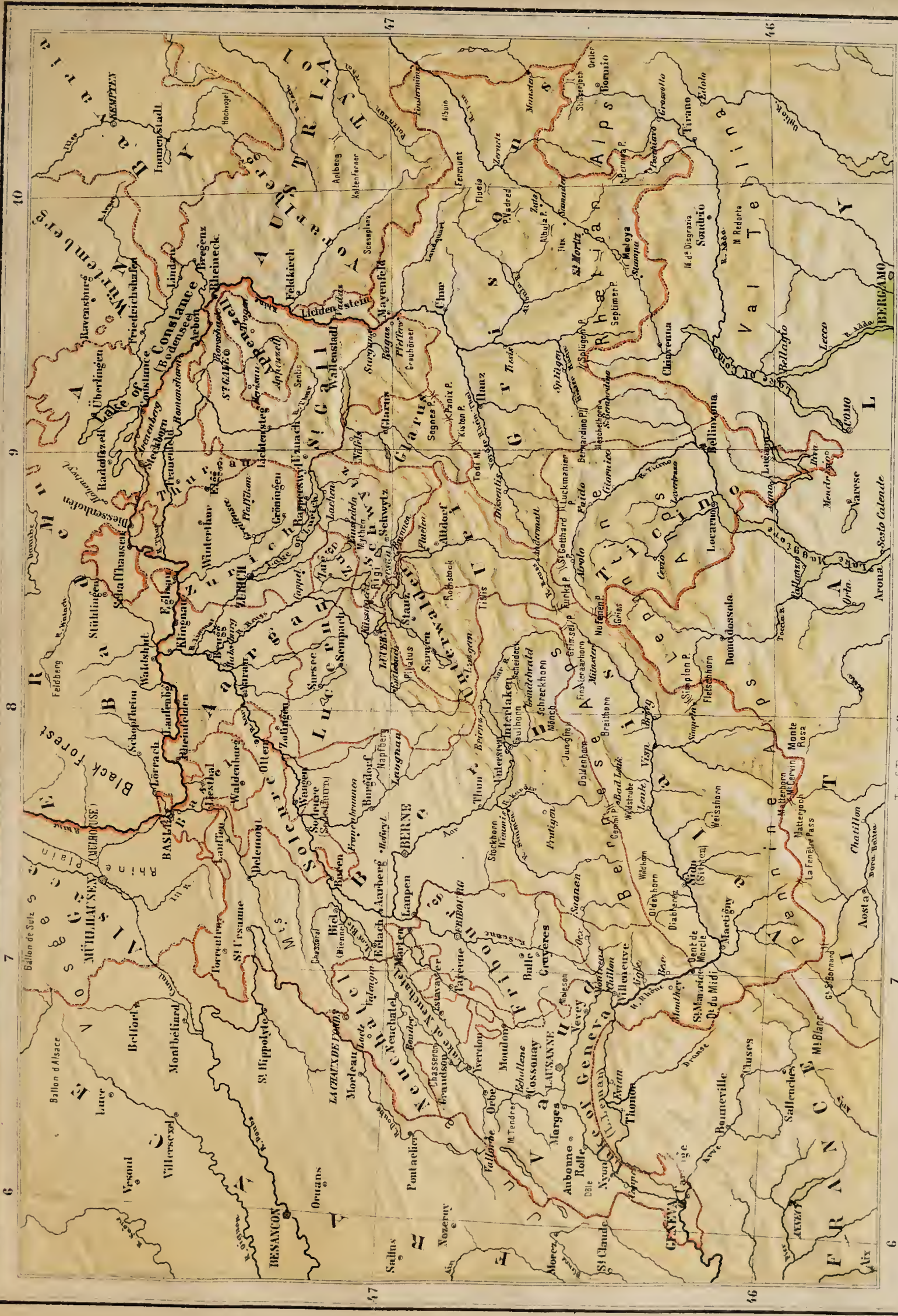
Relief.—No country in Europe presents such a continuity of mountains, nearly the whole of the interior consisting of apparently confused masses, although these are referable almost entirely to one or two great groups.

The Alps, under the various names of Pennine, Leopontine, and Rhætian, form the S. boundaries between Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. The chief centre of this great range is Mt. St. Gothard (6808 feet). To the S.W. run the Pennine Alps, in which are found some of the highest mountains on the Continent, viz., Monte Rosa, 15,208 feet; Mont Cervin, or Matterhorn, 14,771 feet; Weiss Horn, 15,000 feet. The Pennine Alps are separated on the N. by the valley of the Rhone from the Bernese Alps, of which the highest points are Finsteraar-horn, 14,106 feet, and Jungfrau, 13,700 feet. To the N. of Mt. St. Gothard the ranges are not so high, though Mont Todi reaches to 11,887 feet. They then sink towards the valley of the Rhine, to rise again at Mont Sentis in Appenzell to 8232 feet. N. of the Bernese Alps is a rather more disjointed group, of which the chief summits are the Righi, Mont Pilatus, etc. The Jura ranges, which run in a parallel direction, divide Switzerland from France. As many of the Swiss mountains are perpetually snow-clad, glaciers or ice-fields are formed, of which there are some 400 in the Alps.

Hydrography.—Though none of the Swiss rivers are navigable, the mountains give birth to some of the most important European streams. The Rhine rises in a glacier near St. Gothard, as does also the Rhone. The former river, however, runs nearly due N. to the Lake of Constance, and the latter due W. to the Lake of Geneva. The courses of both rivers are rapid and precipitous, making a descent of from 4000 to 5000 feet before they quit Switzerland. They both have many tributaries, though none of any size. The other Swiss rivers are the Ticino (a tributary of the Po); the Inn (a tributary of the Danube); the Aar, Reuss, and Thur, which flow into the Rhine between Constance and Basle. A very important characteristic of Swiss hydrography is that of the Lakes, which are numerous and beautiful. The Lake of Geneva contains 330 square miles (being 50 miles long by 6 broad); that of Constance contains 290 square miles; Neuchatel 90 square miles; while of less area are Zurich, Lucerne, Thun, Biel, Zug, etc. The upper portion of Lago Maggiore is also in Swiss territory.

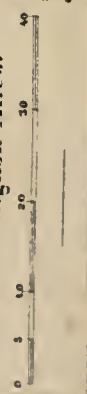
Divisions.—Switzerland is divided into twenty-two Cantons, all independent of each other and having separate administrations, but united in a confederate Republic. They are:—1. Zurich (*cap.* Zurich); 2. Berne (*cap.* Berne); 3. Lucerne (*cap.* Lucerne); 4. Schwyz (*cap.* Schwyz); 5. Uri (*cap.* Altdorf); 6. Unterwalden (*cap.* Stanz); 7. Glarus (*cap.* Glarus); 8. Zug (*cap.* Zug); 9. Fribourg (*cap.* Fribourg); 10. Soleure (*cap.* Solothurn); 11. Basle (*cap.* Basle); 12. Schaffhausen (*cap.* Schaffhausen); 13. Appenzell (*cap.* Appenzell); 14. St. Gall (*cap.* St. Gall); 15. Grisons (*cap.* Chur, or Coire); 16. Aargau (*cap.* Brugg); 17. Thurgau (*cap.* Frauenfeld); 18. Ticino (*cap.* Locarno); 19. Vaud (*cap.* Lausanne); 20. Valais (*cap.* Sion); 21. Neuchatel (*cap.* Neuchatel); 22. Geneva (*cap.* Geneva).

Population and Industries.—The population is estimated at 2,390,416. It is of a very industrious character. Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchatel are famous for the manufacture of *watches* and *jewellery*; the Cantons of St. Gall, Appenzell, and Zurich for *textiles*, particularly *cotton* and *silk*, and Basle for *ribbons*. *Agriculture* is steadily practised, though under difficulties, owing to the mountainous character of the country and the rigour of the climate. Dairy farming and the making of *cheese* are specialities.



SWITZERLAND

Scale of English Miles:



Long East of 8 Greenwich.

Mont Blanc
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Level of the Sea.

SCANDINAVIA.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Area.—294,000 square miles (172,000 in Sweden ; 122,000 in Norway).

Greatest length : N. to S., 1200 miles, or double that of Great Britain ; *greatest breadth* : E. to W., 450 miles.

Relief.—The coast of the Gulf of Bothnia is flat and sandy, and the numerous islets are also low. The west coast however, is high and broken, with deep fjords, of surpassing loveliness. The Sogne Fjord (Norway) is the largest of these, running inland for over 100 miles.

The principal island group (Norway) is that of the Lofodens (68° to 69° N.), the largest of which is Hindöe, 50 miles long. The northern portion of the group is named the Vesteraalen, while the southern is more properly termed the Lofoden Islands, which latter give their name to the whole, and contain the celebrated Malstroem whirlpool, so dangerous to vessels. Mageroe, the most northerly point of Norway, is inhabited by a few Lapps only, and is terminated by the North Cape, 970 feet high.

The most important mountain groups are found in Norway, although there is little but hill and dale in all Scandinavia, except towards the south coast. The chief ranges are those of the Dovre Field (Lom Field, 8450 feet, Sneehættan, 7620 feet, being the highest points), and the Hardanger Field, all portions of the ranges of the Central Mountains ; while in Sweden, the most elevated ground is that of Mount Sulitelma at the head of the Luleå river.

Hydrography.—Few countries are so copiously watered as Scandinavia, though the rivers are so broken by falls and rapids, that they are of comparatively little use for navigation. This peculiarity, however, makes them especially adapted for transporting the timber from the forests to the shipping ports. The principal rivers (Elf), scarce any of which are more than 300 miles in length, are the Glommen, Klar, Dal, Liusne, Indals, Angermans, Umeå, Skelleftea, Piteå, Luleå, Kalix, and Torneå. The courses of the streams are principally from north to south.

The chief lakes are Swedish, viz.—

Lake Wener, 2000 square miles in area (as large as Northumberland), 100 feet above the Baltic.

„ Wetter, 70 miles long, 300 feet above the Baltic.

„ Malar, 81 „ only 6 „ „

Divisions.—For administrative purposes *Sweden* is divided into 25 *län*, grouped within the three great regions of Svealand or Svea Rike, Gothland or Göta Rike, and Norrland ; *Norway* into 20 *amts*, grouped within the six dioceses of Christiania, Hamar, Christiansand, Bergen, Trondhjem, and Tromsö.

Population and Industries.—The *population* is estimated at 6,238,000 (4,430,000 Sweden ; 1,808,000 Norway). Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, has a population of 157,000, and Christiania, the capital of Norway, about 60,000. The chief *Swedish* industries are agriculture, iron and copper mining, and cotton and woollen spinning. Most of the trade centres in Stockholm and Gotenburg, the only large towns in the kingdom. The principal *Norwegian* industries are agricultural, cattle-rearing, fishing, and forestry. Enormous quantities of *pine-trees* are annually felled for export to Great Britain. *Herring-shoals* visit the coast twice each year, and *cod* are caught at the Lofoden Islands early in the year.

Seaports : Christiania, Bergen, Trondhjem, Stavanger, and Christiansand export fish, timber, and copper ; Drammen is the chief timber port ; while Tromsö and Hammerfest are noted as being the most northerly ports of the world open all the year round.



SCANDINAVIA.

DENMARK.

Area.—Denmark is one of the smallest of European States, containing only 14,000 square miles. Its *greatest length* (from the Skaw to the Little Belt) is 170 miles, and *greatest breadth* (of mainland) being 100 miles; but if the adjacent islands are included, it would be much more.

Relief.—The low coast line of the mainland of Jutland and the islands is very extensive, being nearly 4000 miles. Parts of it are dyked like the coast in Holland, and especially on the W., which is fringed with great “dunes,” or sand-banks. There are no mountains or rivers of importance.

Divisions.—Since the cession to Germany of Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark consists of the mainland of Jutland and the islands of Fyen (or Funen), Sjælland (or Zealand), Laaland, Falster, Moen, and Bornholm. The largest of them is Zealand, separated from Sweden by the narrow passage of the Sound, and on its E. coast is Copenhagen, the capital, with a population of over 180,000.

Population and Industries.—The total population of Denmark is about 1,500,000, of which the islands contain over 800,000. Though not a very fertile soil, *agriculture* is largely carried on, and particularly in cattle rearing and dairy farming. The manufactures are few, comprising woollen cloth, paper, and some iron works; but there is a very considerable export and import trade carried on, and the Danish mercantile marine is on a large scale, compared with the size of the country.

ICELAND.

Area.—The Danish island of Iceland, situated 700 miles W. of Norway, has an area of about 37,500 square miles; its *greatest breadth* being 210 miles, and its *greatest length* 280 miles. The coast line, especially on the W., N., and N. E., is deeply indented.

Relief.—Nearly the whole of Iceland is rugged, consisting of chains of high mountains of igneous origin, many of them being in the state of active volcanoes, which find vent in different ways, sometimes as fiery craters, others as “geysers” or eruptions of boiling water. The loftiest points are Oraefa Jokull (6405 feet); Hekla (5110), and Snæfell (5968). The rivers are tolerably numerous, but of no great size. The largest are the Laxea and the Thorsa. Though lying so far north, the climate of Iceland is not so very severe, being much influenced by the Gulf Stream.

Population and Industries.—The *population* is estimated at 57,000, the only town being Reykjavik on the W. coast. *Industries* are few, the chief being *agriculture* and the rearing of cattle and sheep, it being too cold and bleak for cereals. *Stockings* are largely knitted, and there is an export trade of wool, skins, eider down, fish, oil, and butter; and with all their disadvantages, the Icelanders are a hardy, industrious race, and unusually well educated.

FAROE ISLANDS

Are a group of twenty-two islands, lying 185 miles N. of Shetland and 320 miles S. E. of Iceland. Of the whole, seventeen are inhabited, the largest being Stroma, twenty-seven miles long by seven broad. Notwithstanding their small size, the interiors consist of very high ground. The population is estimated at between 8000 and 9000. It is chiefly occupied in fishing, obtaining wild fowl, and rearing sheep. There is an export trade with Denmark of fish, oil, feathers, skins, and woollen hose.

NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Area.—The kingdom of Holland has an *area* of 13,600 square miles, its *greatest length*, from the Frisian Islands to the River Maas, being 200 miles, and *greatest breadth*, from the Hague to The German border, about 120 miles.

Relief.—There is not a country in Europe, and perhaps not in the world, that has such a flat monotonous surface as Holland—the coast line being exceedingly low and the interior being in some parts even below the sea-level. Were it not indeed for the minute care with which the Dutch construct and watch their dykes, the country would be untenable and entirely at the mercy of the waves; and even with the most jealous precautions, it has frequently been ravaged by terrible inundations. Holland contains no mountains; but its *water* system ramifies through the whole land, partly from the numerous rivers and streams, but chiefly from the canals, which to a great extent answer the purpose of roads.

Hydrography.—The chief rivers are the Rhine, which finishes the latter part of its long career in a sluggish and canal-like stream, having shoal openings to the North Sea; the Maas and Scheldt, which communicate with the Rhine, and form a regular network of deep streams, in the midst of which are several large *islands*, such as Walcheren, Schouwen, Beijerland, and others; and the delta, or mouth, of these combined rivers contains 4000 square miles, or one-third of the whole kingdom. The northern parts of Holland are penetrated by an enormously large shallow inlet of the sea, called the Zuider Zee, which it is proposed to drain and enclose.

Divisions.—Holland is divided into 11 provinces, and contains a population of over four millions. Its chief cities and ports are Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Flushing, while inland are The Hague (the capital), Utrecht and Leyden (both university towns), Helder, Arnheim, and Nijmegen.

BELGIUM.

Area.—Belgium is also a small country, containing only 11,400 square miles, its *greatest breadth* being 110 miles (from Ostend to Maastricht); *greatest length*, 195 miles (from the Maas to the French border).

Relief.—The greater part of the country is flat like Holland, but the south-east is characterized by picturesquely-wooded hills and valleys. Of mountains proper there are none.

Hydrography.—The rivers Maas (or Meuse) and Scheldt pass through Belgium on their way to the sea; and the former has some rather large tributaries, such as the Sambre, Ourthe, and Lesse. The Meuse waters the province of Namur, and the tributaries of the Moselle water the Duchy of Luxembourg.

Divisions.—Belgium is divided into the nine provinces of East and West Flanders, Antwerp, South Brabant, Hainault, Namur, Liège, parts of Limbourg, and Luxembourg.

Population and Industry.—Belgium contains a population of 5,000,000; larger in proportion to its size than any country in Europe except England. It is eminently an industrial country. Its chief ports are Antwerp, Bruges, and Ostend, and its principal inland cities are Brussels (the capital), Ghent (cotton and linen manufactures), Liège (iron, steel, hardwares, and guns), Charleroi (coal-mining, glass, iron works), Mechlin (lace), Verviers (cloth and woollens), Namur (iron works), Courtrai (flax and linen), Alost (brewing), Tournai and Mons (coal-mining), Louvain and Luxembourg (iron works). About nine miles from Brussels is Waterloo, where the famous battle between the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon was fought.



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NETHERLANDS & BELGIUM.

S P A I N .

Area.—Spain, which with Portugal forms a large square-shaped peninsula, contains 179,000 square miles. *Greatest breadth* (from C. Finisterre to C. Creux) 530 miles. *Greatest length* (from Santander to the Straits of Gibraltar) 640 miles; with the exception of the Portuguese and French borders, the coast line is unbroken.

Relief.—Spain is a very mountainous country, specially marked by a high central table-land extending from the Ebro to the Sierra Morena, which is a long range running through Murcia and Andalusia into Portugal. The Sierra Nevada in the extreme south is the highest chain (Mulhacen, 11,600 feet). The Castile mountains run from Aragon between the provinces of Old and New Castile, and into that of Leon (highest point Sierra de Credos, 10,500 feet); while in the extreme N., running parallel with the coast, are the Asturian or Cantabrian mountains, in reality a continuation of the Great Pyrenean range that divides France from Spain. The highest points of the Pyrenees are Pic d'Anéthou (Peak of Europe) and Mont Perdu.

Hydrography.—Spain contains several large rivers, but they are not of great commercial value, nor have they many tributaries; so that on the whole the country cannot be called well watered. The chief are, the Tagus, 600 miles long; the Douro, 500; and the Guadiana, 420, these three being Portuguese rivers in their latter course and falling into the Atlantic; the others are the Guadalquivir, 320 (an Andalusian river), the Ebro, Jucar, and Segura, falling into the Mediterranean.

Divisions.—Spain is now divided into forty-nine provinces, although the names of the fourteen old kingdoms and provinces remain. These latter are Galicia, Asturias, Navarre, Catalonia, Aragon, Old and New Castile, Leon, Estremadura, Valencia, Andalusia, Murcia, Granada, and the Balearic Isles, which consist of Majorca, Minorca, and Iviza. The principal cities are Madrid, the capital (New Castile), Barcelona, (Catalonia), Seville, Cordova, and Cadiz (Andalusia), Granada and Malaga (Granada), Valencia and Alicante (Valencia) Valladolid (Leon), Burgos (Old Castile), Saragossa (Aragon).

Population and Industries.—The population is about 16,000,000, or eighty-eight to a square mile. The industries of Spain are few and but imperfectly developed. It is tolerably rich in *minerals*, iron ore, lead, and quicksilver. *Agriculture* is backward, although fine wheat is grown. The textiles are principally represented by *silk*, made at Valencia and Barcelona. The speciality of Spain, however, is the *wine* trade, at Xeres, San Lucar, and Malaga.

P O R T U G A L .

Area.—Portugal contains only 37,000 square miles, and is but 360 miles in length (from the R. Minho to C. St. Vincent) by 145 broad (from Cintra to Elvas).

Relief.—The mountain ranges are a continuation of those of Spain, the principal being the Sierra d'Estrella, in the province of Beira.

Hydrography.—The rivers Tagus, Douro, Guadiana, and Minho have the greater part of their course in Spain.

Divisions.—Portugal is divided into six provinces of Minho, Traz os Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alemtejo, and Algarve.

Population and Industries.—The population is estimated at about four and a quarter millions, or 115 to the square mile, which is much more dense than the population of Spain. The country is more fertile than Spain, though *agriculture* is still backward. The greatest trade is that of *wine*, which is extensively shipped at Oporto. Lisbon is the capital and, with Oporto, the only two ports of any note. The chief commerce of Portugal is carried on with Brazil.

ITALY.

Area.—The total *area* of Italy is 114,400 square miles, somewhat more than the British Isles.

Greater Distances: N. to S. (Northern barrier of the Alps to Cape Leuca) 700 miles; E. to W. (Northern lowlands) 300 miles, though the average breadth does not exceed 100 miles, or about the distance between Hull and Liverpool.

Relief.—The Northern *lowlands* of Italy are but a few feet above the level of the sea, and were probably at one time a portion of the bed of the Adriatic.

The chief elevations of the *highland* districts are Monte Velino (8867 feet), Monte Cimone, Monte Fatterona, Monte Vultur, all different points of the great Apennine range. In addition to these, there are two of the most celebrated volcanoes in the world, viz., Mt. Vesuvius (4075 feet) and Mt. Etna in Sicily (10,840 feet); and there is also a very active volcano in the Island of Stromboli, forming one of the Lipari group. Nearly the whole of Sicily is covered with mountains of considerable height, while the Island of Sardinia contains Mount Genuargentu (6292 feet).

Hydrography.—The Po, the only extensive river system of Italy, winds through the plain of Lombardy, fed by numerous tributaries, the chief of which are the Ticino, the Adda, the Oglio, and the Mincio. The Adige, which rises in the mountains of the Tyrol above Verona, and runs parallel with the Po, may at some future time become a new tributary to it, if the land extends further into the Adriatic, as seems probable.

Length of the Po, 400 miles, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the Thames.

„ „ Tiber, 185 „

„ „ Arno, 150 „

Divisions.—The Kingdom of Italy is divided as follows: Piedmont (*cap.* Turin); Liguria (*cap.* Genoa); Lombardy (*cap.* Milan); Venetia (*cap.* Venice); Emilia (*cap.* Parma); Tuscany (*cap.* Florence); Umbria (*cap.* Perugia); the Marches (*cap.* Ancona); Latium (*cap.* Rome); the Abruzzi and Molise (*cap.* Aquila); Campania (*cap.* Naples); Apulia (*cap.* Bari); Basilicata (*cap.* Potenza); Calabria (*cap.* Cozenza); the Island of Sicily (*cap.* Palermo), and the Island of Sardinia (*cap.* Cagliari).

Population and Industries.—The total *population* of Italy is estimated at 28,000,000. First and foremost amongst the *industries* is *agriculture*. The chief agricultural districts lie in the great Plain of Lombardy and the Campania of Naples (called the Campania Felice, owing to its fertility), although sufficient grain is not raised for the home demand. *Maize* and *wheat* form the staple food of the lower classes, in the form of *polenta* and *macaroni*. The *olive* and *chestnut* are cultivated all over the peninsula. Most of the *wine* of Italy is grown in the southern portions and in Sicily; the *horses* are bred in Lombardy, where *cattle* are most numerous, yielding enormous supplies of *cheese*. Tuscany has the most *sheep*; Sicily, the finest *mules* and *asses*; and Umbria, the most *swine*. The *fisheries* employ over 5000 boats and about 26,000 hands. The chief mineral product is the *sulphur* of Sicily. *Iron ore* is obtained in Lombardy, Liguria, and in the Island of Elba; *lead*, in Tuscany; *sea-salt*, in Cagliari (Sardinia); and *white marble*, at Carrara and Massa in Tuscany. *Silk* is largely grown, spun, and woven in the towns of Lombardy, such as Bergamo, Como, Milan, Turin; also in Naples, and in Sicily at Catania and Palermo. *Glass-making* is carried on very extensively in Intra on Lago Maggiore and at Venice. *Porcelain* is made at Milan and Florence, and *straw-hats* at Leghorn and Vicenza. The chief seaports are: Genoa, which ranks first in importance, while Naples stands second; these are succeeded by Leghorn, Messina, Palermo, Civita Vecchia (the port of Rome), Brindisi (the port of the Indian mails), Ancona, Chioggia, and Venice.



ITALY.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Area.—The *area* of Turkey in Europe, once very extensive, has been much reduced of late years, and is now about 130,571 square miles. The *greatest breadth* is about 690 miles (from Constantinople to Scutari); and the *greatest length* will be from the Despoto Dag Mountains to the southern border of Thessaly. The coast line is extensive and much indented. It is washed by the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, the Ægean Sea (which has several large gulfs), and the Adriatic.

Relief.—The mountain chains are of considerable height, the principal being the Balkans, forming the boundary between Turkey and Roumania—loftiest points, Kara Dag and Shar Dag, 9000 feet. This range communicates on the W. with the Dinaric Alps. In the S., between Thessaly and Albania, are the Grammos Mountains and the classic heights of Pindus, Athos, and Olympus.

Hydrography.—Previous to the dismemberment of the country, the Danube was the great Turkish river, but it is doubtful at present how far to consider it so. The other streams are numerous, but unimportant, mostly flowing into the Ægean Sea (the Wistritza, Vardar, Strumar, Moritza, etc.), and a few into the Adriatic (Drina and Ergent).

Divisions.—These are a matter of uncertainty, the whole state of affairs in Turkey being in a precarious condition. They may be said to consist of Roumelia (made up of Thrace and Macedonia), *cap.* Constantinople; Thessaly, *cap.* Larissa; Albania, *cap.* Janina. Bulgaria, which lies between the Balkans and the Danube, is now, or supposed to be, an independent Principality; Roumania, between the Danube and the Carpathians, is in the same condition, as is also Servia, to the E. of Bulgaria. Bosnia, to the E. of Servia, is at present occupied by Austrian troops.

Population and Industries.—The *population* is roughly estimated at 8,971,000. The *industries* are suffering from misrule and neglect. The soil is fertile, and yields wheat, maize, barley, and millet. *Forests* of beautiful timber are abundant; while the *mineral* products are iron, lead, copper, and sulphur. The chief *manufactures* are woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, and firearms.

GREECE.

Area.—The *area* of Greece is about 15,000 square miles, including its islands; the *greatest length* being 210 miles, from the Othrys Mountains to Cape Matapan; *greatest breadth*, about 160 miles. The coast line is very extensive, and deeply indented; in fact, the greater part of the country is a large peninsula.

Relief.—Greece is mostly mountainous, the chief ranges being the Othrys Mountains, in the N. or continental portion, and Mount Liakoura (the ancient Parnassus), 8067 feet. In the peninsula (called the Morea) are the Kalavryta Mountains—principal height, Mount Olonos, 7266 feet.

Hydrography.—The rivers are unimportant, and only interesting from their associations with classical history.

Divisions.—Greece is divided into 13 provinces, called Nomarchies. The seat of the Kingdom is Athens.

Population and Industries.—The *population* is estimated at 1,457,894. Like Turkey, the *industries* of Greece are in a very backward state, the people being wild and unsettled. The chief *products* are olives (producing immense quantities of olive oil), currants, wine, and corn. The *manufactures* are few, and chiefly domestic. A considerable export trade is carried on with England in the shape of raw produce and fruit.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

Area.—The *area* of this, the largest State in Europe, is 1,741,221 square miles, or about half the whole of the continent. The *greatest length*, from the Waigatz Straits to Sevastopol in the Crimea, is 2200 miles, and the *greatest breadth*, from the Prussian frontier to the Ural Mountains, is over 2000 miles. The coast line is limited in the N. to the Arctic Ocean, in the S. to the northern shores of the Black Sea, and in the N.W. to a portion of the Baltic. The indentations of this short seaboard are, however, considerable, consisting of the White Sea and the Gulf of Cheokaia on the N., the Gulfs of Finland and Riga on the W., and the Sea of Azov on the S.

Relief.—Considering its great size, Russia is remarkable for the paucity of mountains, the only ones that properly deserve that name being the range of the Urals, which run from N. to S., separating Europe from Asia. Even these are of no very great height, Mount Konjakofski barely reaching 6000 feet. Other portions of this range are called the Timan and Teganai mountains. The Uvalli Heights and Valdai Hills are the principal elevations in Central and N.E. Russia; but the greater part of the country is characterized by vast plains, such as the Sarmatic and Arctic Plains in the N., the Plains of the Volga in the centre, the South Russian and the Caspian steppes in the S.

Hydrography.—The river system of Russia is on a much larger scale than the mountains. Flowing into the Arctic Ocean in the N. are the Onega, Dwina, Mezen, and Petchora. The Dwina has a course of 350 miles, and flows into the White Sea. The Dnieper, with its tributaries of the Pripet, Berezina, and Desna, has a course of 1000 miles, and flows S.E. into the Black Sea, as do also the Pruth (the border river between Russia and Roumania), the Dniester, and the Bug. The Don is a river of Central Russia, having a course of 995 miles to join the Sea of Azov. The largest river, however, is the Volga, which rises in the Valdai Hills, and flows for 2500 miles to fall into the Caspian Sea. This great inland sea has an area of 140,000 square miles, and lies about 83 feet lower than the Black Sea. The greater part of its coast is in Russian territory, but on the S. it is bounded by Persia. Lakes Onega, Ladoga, and Peipus are other large lakes in the N.E. of Russia.

Divisions.—Russia is divided into 1. Baltic Provinces; 2. Great Russia, or Muscovy; 3. Little Russia; 4. South Russia; 5. West Russia; 6. Kazan; 7. Poland. All these are sub-divided into 52 governments.

Population and Industries.—The *population* is estimated at 71,000,000, consisting of Russians proper, Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Tartars, Mahometans, Jews, Armenians, etc. The chief *industries* are *agriculture*, including the growth of wheat, hemp, and flax in the Baltic and Upper Volga provinces, tobacco in the S.W., and the vine in the Crimea. *Gold* and *copper* are mined in the Ural Mountains; the *textiles*, such as cotton, linen, and silk, are made at several towns; *carpets* at Smolensk; *sailcloth* at Archangel. The chief *ports* are, Archangel on the White Sea; Helsingfors, Kronstadt, Revel, and Riga on the Baltic; Sevastopol, Kertch, and Odessa on the Black Sea; Taganrog on the Sea of Azov. The largest inland cities are St. Petersburg (the metropolis), Moscow, Nijni Novgorod (famous for its great fair), Wilna, Kiev, Smolensk, Tver, Kharkov, Berdichev, Minsk, etc.



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EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

A S I A .

Area.—Asia, which is continuous with Europe, and is connected by the Isthmus of Suez with Africa, has an area of about 17,000,000 square miles: its *greatest length*, from Bab-el-Mandeb to Behring's Straits, being 6800 miles; and *greatest breadth*, from the S.E. of China to the Ural Mountains, 3600 miles. It is separated from North America by Behring's Straits, only 35 miles in width.

Outline.—The seaboard, particularly on the S., is remarkable for the number and vastness of the *inlets*, the principal of which are, commencing from W. to E., the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, the Arabian Sea, the Sea of Bengal, Gulf of Martaban, Gulf of Siam, Gulf of Tonking, the Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan, and the Sea of Okhotsk. As a matter of course, the coast line is characterized by promontories and peninsulas on a great scale, and also a vast network of islands, such as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Moluccas, New Guinea, Formosa, and Japan, which all doubtless once formed part of the mainland.

Relief.—From the Arctic Ocean to the Altai Mountains, the country between Europe and Behring's Straits, known as Russia in Asia, is a vast plain, from which the Altai ranges rise like a great wall. These mountains are continued to the Sea of Okhotsk under the name of the Yablonoi Mountains. Central Asia, to the S. of the Altai, is occupied principally by the elevated plateau of the Desert of Gobi—to the S. of which again are the Kuen-lun Mountains, one of the great backbones of Asia, which extend (roughly speaking) from the northern frontiers of China to the Black Sea in Asia Minor, under the various names of the Dapsang Mountains, Hindoo Koosh, Paropamisan, Elburz Mountains, etc. Connected with the Kuen-lun, but sweeping southwards along the Indian border, are the vast chains of the Himalayas, which contain the loftiest summits in the world. The following are the principal Asiatic heights:—Altai Mountains, 10,000 to 12,000 feet; Koh-i-baba (Hindoo Koosh), 17,905 feet; Kiang-lah Mountains (Thibet), 24,000 feet; Dhawalagiri (Himalayas), 28,000 feet; Kuen-lun Mountains, 27,000 feet; Bonasson (Indian Ghauts), 7000 feet; Snowy Mountains (China), 8000 feet.

Hydrography.—The river system of the Asiatic continent is scarcely on such a gigantic scale as the Mountains; the following are the principal streams:—

Indus	flowing into the Arabian Sea	.	.	.	Length, 1814 miles.
Ganges	„ Sea of Bengal	.	.	.	„ 1570 „
Brahmapootra	„ „	.	.	.	„ 1500 „
Irrawaddy	„ Gulf of Martaban	.	.	.	„ 1100 „
Kin-sha-Kiang or } Yang-tse-Kiang }	„ Yellow Sea	.	.	.	„ 2000 „
Hoang-ho	„ „	.	.	.	„ 2500 „
Amoor	„ Sea of Japan	.	.	.	„ 2380 „

Divisions.—The Continent of Asia may be roughly divided into:—1. Russia in Asia, including Siberia and a great part of Central Asia; *chief cities*, Tobolsk, Irkoutsk, Tiflis. 2. Persia; *chief cities*, Ispahan and Teheran. 3. Asia Minor, or Asiatic Turkey; *chief cities*, Smyrna, Aleppo. 4. Arabia; *chief city*, Mecca. 5. Afghanistan; *chief city*, Cabul. 6. India; *chief cities*, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. 7. Burmah; *chief city*, Ava. 8. Chinese Empire; *chief cities*, Peking, Canton. 9. Thibet; *chief city*, Lhassa. 10. Siam; *chief city*, Bangkok. 11. Turkestan; *chief city*, Bokhara. 12. Japanese Empire; *chief city*, Yeddo.

Population.—The *population* is estimated according to races, as follows:—

Caucasian Race	.	.	.	.	164,000,000
Mongolian „	.	.	.	.	291,000,000
Malay „	.	.	.	.	24,000,000
Ethiopian „	.	.	.	.	1,000,000
					480,000,000



ASIA.

P A L E S T I N E .

Area.—The *area* of that part of Asia Minor known as Palestine, or The Holy Land, is about 11,000 square miles—nearly as large as Belgium ; its *greatest length*, from Beyrout to the southern point of the Dead Sea, being 180 miles, and *greatest breadth*, E. to W., about 65 miles. It has a nearly straight western coast-line, with but two indentations—the Bay of Sidon, and the Bay of Acre.

Relief.—Some of the mountains of Palestine are of considerable height, and of the greatest interest, from their association with the scenes of the New Testament. On the N. are the ranges of Mount Lebanon, divided on the E. by the broad valley of Cœle-Syria from the heights of Anti-Libanus, overlooking Damascus. Mount Lebanon is about 10,000 feet, and Mount Hermon (Anti-Libanus) 11,000 feet. Central Palestine, W. of the Jordan, is intersected by the Plains of Jezreel, which are bounded on the W. by Mount Carmel, on the N. by the hills of Galilee, and on the S. by those of Samaria. The country of Samaria and Judea is very hilly, without containing any lofty mountains ; but on the E. side of Jordan are some considerable ranges, including Mount Pisgah and Jebel Jelaad.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Palestine is the Jordan, which rises in Anti-Libanus in several streams, that unite to flow through Lake Merom, and then through the Sea of Tiberias, running due S. into the Dead Sea. It has many tributaries, such as the Yurmuk and Jabbok, but none of any importance. Several other streams flow into the Dead Sea, of which the best known is the Kedron, that rises near Jerusalem. A similar series of small rivers flows through the coast plains into the Mediterranean, the principal being the Kishon and Leontes.

Chief Towns and Industries.—Palestine forms part of the “pashalic” of Syria, under the Turkish Government, but the chief towns of any importance in modern times are few. The *capital* is Jerusalem, with a population of about 15,000, consisting of Moslems, Jews, and Christians. The others are, Damascus, *pop.* 120,000, with a trade in silk and cotton stuffs, jewellery, saddlery, and sword blades ; Acre, a seaport, *pop.* 12,000 ; Beyrout, *pop.* 12,000, considered to be the port of Damascus ; Joppa, or Jaffa, a seaport, *pop.* 5000. Throughout the country, agriculture is more or less practised, the crops consisting of wheat, barley, maize, vines, and olives. The land is naturally fertile, but centuries of neglect have brought it to the appearance of almost a desert.

Population.—It is not known what the population of Palestine is numerically. As regards religion, it is principally composed of Mahometans, Christians, and Jews. Amongst the Lebanon Mountains are some tribes known as the Druses and Maronites, whose occupation, when not fighting with each other, is cultivating the silkworm and sheep farming.



PALESTINE.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

PHYSICAL.

Area.—The *area* of the British Empire in India is estimated at 1,486,319 square miles (about as large as the continent of Europe without Russia). Its *greatest length* is about 1910 miles from N. to S., and *greatest breadth* some 1600 miles. The coast line is very extensive, as what is known as Hindostan, is a large promontory projecting from the continent of Asia, and washed on the W. by the Arabian Sea, on the E. by the Bay of Bengal, and on the S. by the Indian Ocean. The seaboard is tolerably regular, the only indentations being formed by the deltas of the large rivers.

Relief.—India is an alternation of vast plains and mountain chains. It is divided on the N. from Central Asia by the ranges of the Himalayas, which sweep with a south-easterly curve towards China, and by their height and massiveness effectually prevent the Empire being invaded from that direction. In the Himalayas are some of the loftiest mountains in the world, such as Dhawalagiri, 26,828 feet; Mount Everest, 29,000 (believed to be the highest point known); Kinchin-junga, 28,756; Tsgungou, 26,000 feet; together with a great number of peaks varying from 18,000 to 25,000 feet. The central portions of India are occupied by two great river basins and a tableland; and this arrangement prevails as far as the narrow south country, which, close to the sea-coast, has E. and W. parallel ranges of mountains called Ghauts, in which Bonasson rises to 7000 feet. The Eastern Ghauts form a junction with the Neilgherry Hills, about 50 miles from Madras. The Island of Ceylon, which is separated from the mainland by the narrow and shallow Palk Strait, has a lofty group of mountains in its centre, viz., Pedaradallagalla, 8326 feet, and Adam's Peak, 7383 feet.

Hydrography.—The rivers of Hindostan are on a large scale. The most important is the Ganges, which rises at the base of a snow-bed in the Himalayas, and after a course of 1557 miles falls into the Bay of Bengal, together with the Brahmapootra, at Calcutta, by an innumerable number of mouths, which form a great delta. With its many tributaries, the chief of which are the Jumna (860 miles), Sone, Gogra, Gunduck, and Coosi, it drains an area of 432,480 square miles. The Brahmapootra also rises in the Himalayas, 12,000 feet above the sea, and has a south-westerly course of 1500 miles, through Thibet and Assam, to join the mouths of the Ganges. The Indus rises in the western part of the same chain, 22,000 feet above the sea, and after a course of 1814 miles, falls into the Arabian Gulf by a great delta near Kurrachee. It is navigable between the latter port and the Punjab. With its tributaries, the Ravee, Sutlej, Jhelum, etc., it drains an area of 312,000 square miles. The other principal rivers of India are the Nerbudda (800 miles), flowing into the Gulf of Cambodia; the Godavery (898 miles); Kistna; and the Mahanuddy, all flowing into the Bay of Bengal.



Physical Map of the
INDIAN EMPIRE.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

POLITICAL.

Divisions.—For administrative and political purposes, the Indian Empire was formerly divided into the three large Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, but now into eight Provinces, viz. :—

Province.	Capital.	Area.
1. Bengal	Calcutta	102,215 square miles.
2. Assam	Gowhatti	20,000 ”
3. North-west Provinces	Allahabad	109,593 ”
4. Punjab	Lahore	78,447 ”
5. Central Provinces	Nagpore	76,432 ”
6. British Burmah	Rangoon . . . . .	.....
7. Madras	Madras	135,680 ”
8. Bombay	Bombay	120,065 ”

In addition to these, are about 20 tributary States, such as those of the Nizam of Hyderabad (*cap.* Hyderabad), Scindia (*cap.* Gwalior), Bhopal, Rajpootana, Mysore, Baroda, Travancore, Cutch, etc. ; and many of them are subdivided into other separate States. Again, there are a few independent States, such as Nepaul, and some possessions belonging to the French (Pondicherry) and Portuguese (Goa). These latter are very unimportant, and the only real power in India is British.

Population.—The *population* of India under British rule may be estimated very roughly at about 150,000,000 ; but so constant are the changes, and the accessions of fresh territory by annexation or otherwise, that it is almost impossible to ascertain with any precision the number of inhabitants. Bengal is the most populous Province (about 44,000,000), next to which comes that of Madras.

Industries.—The *industries* of India are numerous and important, but they need much fostering by British capital. *Agriculture* is largely carried on, but the native systems are defective, and the “ ryots ” or native farmers are generally deeply in debt, and unable to apply improved machinery. Besides wheat, one of the staple crops is *rice*, the most common food of the people, the other industrial crops being cotton, sugar-cane, poppy (from which opium is made), indigo, tea, and coffee. Mining industries are in their infancy, though *gold* and *coal* are both being rather largely worked. *Textiles* are extensively carried on, weaving being prevalent in Cashmere, where *shawls* are made ; while in the Bombay Presidency *cotton* is spun and woven after the English factory plan. The Indian *forests* are of enormous value, comprising banyan trees, the teak, so useful for shipbuilding, and the cinchona, from whence we get our bark and quinine. *Tea* is cultivated to a great extent in Assam and on the slopes of the Himalayas.

Government.—India is governed by a Viceroy, or Governor-General, appointed by the British Crown, associated with whom are Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Commissioners. The Viceroy is assisted by a Supreme Council, and the Governors by other Councils ; but in reality the strings are pulled by the India Office in England, at the head of which is one of the Secretaries of State.

CEYLON.

Population and Industries.—The *population* of the Island of Ceylon is estimated at about 6000 whites, or Europeans, and 1,500,000 Cinghalese, or Tamils. The *industries* consist principally of the growing of coffee, rice, and cinnamon, the first and last of which are largely exported to England. The cocoa nut also is extensively cultivated. Pearl-fishing, once a most important industry, has rather decayed of late years. The natives are expert workers in gold and silver ware, and also in weaving. The capital of Ceylon is Colombo, a thriving seaport, with a population of over 100,000.

Government.—The administration is carried on by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

A F R I C A .

Area.—The *area* of the continent of Africa, which is a huge peninsula, joined on to Asia by the narrow Isthmus of Suez, is about 12,000,000 square miles. The *greatest length*, from Cape Blanco (N.) to the Cape of Good Hope, may be stated at 5000 miles; and *greatest breadth*, from Cape Guardafui (E.) to Cape Verde (W.), at about 4000 miles. The coast line is of enormous extent, it being washed on every side by the sea—on the E. by the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea; on the W. by the Atlantic; and on the N. by the Mediterranean.

Relief.—In the N. are the great ranges of the Atlas Mountains, which rise to 12,000 feet, and extend E. as far as the Gulf of Sidra. To the S. extends the vast plain of the Sahara, or Great Desert, to which succeeds the more fertile country of the Soudan. On the E. coast (about lat. 10°) is the huge table-land of Abyssinia, the principal heights of which are upwards of 15,000 feet. In Upper Guinea are the Kong Mountains; and S. of the equator and W. of Zanzibar, is another great range of the mountains of Lupata, of which Mount Kenia and Mount Kilima-njaro are nearly 20,000 feet. In the extreme south (Cape Colony) are the ranges of the Snowy Mountains, with Mount Compass, 8000 feet, and the Drachenberg, between Natal and Basutoland.

Hydrography.—The source and course of the great African rivers were wrapped in mystery, until the researches of Livingstone, Grant, Speke, Stanley, and many other explorers unfolded them. The Nile, the largest on the continent, has its main source a little S. of the Great Lake of Victoria Nyanza, through which it flows, emerging under the name of Bahr-el-Abied. Another stream, the Bahr-el-Azrek rises in Abyssinia, and both together unite to form the Nile, which, after a course of 3000 miles, flows into the Mediterranean at Alexandria. The Niger rises in the Kong Mountains, and under the names of Joliboo and Quorra, flows past Timbuctoo, to fall into the Bight of Benin, after a course of 2300 miles. It has one large tributary, the Tschadda. On the same coast are the Senegal and Gambia rivers; while S. of the equator is the great stream of the Congo, or Zaire, which, under the name of the Lualaba, rises in or near Lake Nyassa, and falls into the Atlantic. The only other large stream on this side is the Orange River, separating Cape Colony from Namaqualand; while on the E. coast (from N. to S.) are the Juba, the Zambesi, and the Limpopo. Some of the African lakes are of enormous size, and particularly Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, Lake Nyassa, Lake Ngami, Lake Bangweolo, Lake Tanganyika, and Lake Tsad.

Divisions.—The countries into which Africa is divided are Morocco, governed by a Sultan, *cap.* Morocco; Algeria, a French colony, *cap.* Algiers; Tunis, governed by a Bey, *cap.* Tunis; Tripoli, governed by a Pasha, *cap.* Tripoli; Egypt, governed by a Khedive, *cap.* Cairo. (All these, except Algiers, are tributaries of the Ottoman or Turkish Empire.) On the W. coast are the British Settlements of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, the Free Republic of Liberia, and some French and Portuguese Settlements; while in the centre are the High Soudan, *cap.* Timbuctoo, and Low Soudan. On the E. coast are Nubia, subordinate to Egypt, and Abyssinia, an independent country governed by a King. Immediately S. of the equator, and on the same coast, is Zanzibar, governed by a Sultan; and in the extreme south are the states that form the British Possessions in South Africa, viz., Cape Colony, Natal, Basutoland, Zululand, Griqualand, and the Transvaal and the Free Orange State.



AFRICA.

30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

Long West 10 of Greenwich 0 Long East 60 of Greenwich 70

CAPE COLONY.

Area.—The Cape Colony, the principal British possession in South Africa, has an estimated area of 170,000 square miles: *greatest length*, W. to E., 550 miles; *greatest breadth*, N. to S., 250 miles. It has a coast line of about 1200 miles.

Relief.—There is a belt of about 20 miles along the sea coast, which is tolerably level; but from thence the country consists of a succession of plateaux or lofty terraces, with three parallel ranges of mountains, viz., the Lange Kloof, the Zwarteburg, and the Nieuweld Berge or Snowy Mountains, which rise to a height of 10,000 feet. Between the second and third chains is a plateau of desert land, called the Great Karoo. The other principal ranges are Winterhoek, 6840; Tooren Berg, 5000 feet; Hangklip, 6800 feet, and Great Winterberg, 7806 feet.

Hydrography.—The rivers of the Cape Colony are of no great size, owing to the proximity of the mountains to the coast. The chief are the Orange River, with its tributary the Olifant, bordering the Colony on the N.W., and separating it from Great Namaqualand; the Gauritz, Kouga, Gamtoos, Great Fish, Keiskamma, Kei, and St. John's rivers, all flowing south into the Indian Ocean. Their streams are in many cases mere ravines, and they are useless for navigation.

Divisions.—The Cape Colony is divided into 48 fiscal divisions, which contain 57 magisterial districts. The principal ports are Cape Town, the *cap.* of the Colony, situated on Table Bay; South Aliwal; Port Elizabeth; East London; Port Alfred; Mossel Bay; Port Nolloth; while the chief inland towns are Grahamstown, Cradock, Beaufort, Worcester, Zwillingdam, King William's Town, etc.

Population and Industries.—The *population* is estimated at about 721,000, of whom 237,000 are Europeans, the rest being Hottentots, Kafirs, Fingoes, etc. The most important industries of the Cape are wine growing (near Cape Town and Constantia), wool, wheat growing, and ostrich farming; while gold, copper, and diamonds are found in the basin of the Orange River.

NATAL.

Area.—The *area* of the British Colony of Natal is 18,750 square miles, with a coast line of 200 miles. *Greatest length*, N.W. to S.E., 210 miles; *greatest breadth*, 110 miles.

Relief.—A high range of mountains called the Drachenberg separates Natal from Basuto-land, its loftiest point being Cathkin Peak, 10,357 feet, and Giant's Kop, 9657 feet. From thence the country descends in a succession of terraces to the coast.

Hydrography.—Natal is well watered, but none of the rivers are navigable.

Population and Industries.—The *population* is about 355,500, of whom only 22,500 are Europeans. The principal *industries* are sheep-farming and the growing of sugar, coffee, arrowroot, etc. The *cap.* of Natal is Pietermaritzburg; and the only port is D'Urban, or Port Natal, the entrance to which has a troublesome bar.

BASUTO-LAND.

Area.—About 10,000 square miles. It lies W. of Natal, and contains the head waters of the Orange River.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Area.—It includes all the large tract between the Vaal and Limpopo Rivers, and has an area of about 114,000 square miles. The principal *industry* of the inhabitants is gold mining. The *population* is about 300,000, of whom 25,000 are whites. The *cap.* is Pretoria.

GRIQUALAND WEST.

Area.—The area of this portion of the Cape Colony is about 16,000 square miles, and the *population* 40,000, of whom 12,000 are whites. Griqualand is generally known by the name of "The Diamond Fields," from the valuable discoveries of those gems. *Cap.* Kimberley.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Is an independent Republic, lying S. of the Transvaal. Its *area* is 50,000 square miles; its *population* 12,860 whites; and its chief *industry* wool-growing. *Cap.* Bloemfontein.

ZULULAND.

Was conquered by and annexed to Great Britain in 1879.

NORTH AMERICA.

This great continent is divided between the United States and the British Possessions of North America.

UNITED STATES.

Area.—The *area* of the United States is estimated at 3,230,572 square miles, the *greatest breadth* being from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, about 2400 miles, and the *greatest length*, from the Canadian boundary to that of Mexico, about 2700 miles. The seaboard is between 12,000 and 13,000 miles: that on the E. being bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean.

Relief.—The great characteristic of the United States is vastness, whether of mountain, river, or plain. The *mountain* systems may be reduced to three in number, although two out of the three are on a very extensive scale. 1. The Alleghanies, running from Vermont State in S.W. parallel ranges, and dying out in Georgia and Alabama; principal heights, Mount Washington (New Hampshire), 6652 feet, and Black Dome (N. Carolina), 6420. From the Alleghanies westward are series of vast plains rising into high table-land, and thence into the ranges of—2. The Rocky Mountains, which, with—3. The Pacific or coast ranges, run parallel with the sea-line throughout the whole continent. The chief heights of these great chains are Mount Olympus (Washington Territory), 8197 feet; Mount Shasta (California), 14,400 feet; Mount Hood, 15,000; Fremont's Peak (Idaho), 13,568; Long's Peak (Nebraska), 13,000, etc. Some of the plains are remarkably fertile, and noted for their wheat and maize crops.

Hydrography.—The rivers are on the same scale as the mountains, and from their size, length, and volume afford to the interior of America an unrivalled amount of inland navigation. The principal rivers are: 1. The combined streams of the Mississippi and Missouri (4400 miles), which with their tributaries the Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers drain an area of 1,300,000 square miles, falling into the Gulf of Mexico below New Orleans. Indeed, about seven-tenths of the American rivers may be said to centre in this one system. 2. The Hudson, though only 300 miles long, is important as being the river at the mouth of which New York is placed. 3. The Delaware, 300 miles, flows into the Atlantic below Philadelphia. 4. The James River (Virginia). 5. The Rio del Norte, flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. 6. The Colorado, flowing into the Gulf of California; and 7, the Columbia, into the Pacific Ocean. Nor must mention be omitted of the great chain of lakes which the States share with Canada, forming a joint waterway, as well as a line of boundary.

Divisions.—The United States are divided into 47 states and territories (the latter, 11 in number, not being yet fully received into the dignity of state-ship).

Population and Chief Cities.—The *population* of the United States is estimated at 47,983,000; but a census is being taken (1880), which will probably alter these figures. The *chief cities* are New York, with a population of 1,209,561; Philadelphia, 842,000; Brooklyn, 554,693; Chicago, 477,500; St. Louis, 375,000; Boston, 352,000; Baltimore, 300,000; Cincinnati, 250,000; San Francisco, 227,350; New Orleans, 207,328; Washington, the *cap.*, 160,000; Cleveland, 157,000; Buffalo, 149,000, etc.

Industries.—The *industries* of the United States are varied and extensive. The *coal* veins are practically inexhaustible, and particularly in the State of Pennsylvania, where the beds are of enormous thickness. The *iron* and *steel* trades are of great importance in the same State, and also in Ohio, Illinois, New York, etc. *Machinery*, and especially *agricultural* machinery, is largely produced in nearly every city. *Petroleum oil* is obtained from deep shafts, and taken to be refined in New York, Cleveland, Pittsburg. *Textiles* are chiefly found in the New England States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Maine; also in Georgia and South Carolina. The New England States also make great quantities of *watches* and other small ware. *Gold* and *Silver* are largely raised in the Pacific States of California, Nevada, Arizona, etc. All the States are more or less devoted to *agriculture* and stock-raising, while the Southern States grow cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar.

The BRITISH POSSESSIONS of North America consist of *Canada*, with an area of 330,000 square miles; divided into Upper Canada (*cap.* Toronto) and Lower Canada (*cap.* Quebec), although taken as the Dominion of Canada, the *cap.* is Ottawa: *British Columbia* and *Vancouver's Island* (*cap.* Victoria); *New Brunswick* (*cap.* Fredericton); *Nova Scotia* (*cap.* Halifax); *Newfoundland* (*cap.* St. John's); *Prince Edward's Island* (*cap.* Charlotte Town). The area of the whole British Possessions is about 2½ million square miles; the *population* not being much above 5,000,000, or about seven to the square mile. The Dominion is a territory of lakes and rivers, the mountains not being very numerous or lofty, except the great range of the Rocky Mountains, which runs from the United States into the far North. The chief rivers are the St. Lawrence, with its mighty chain of lakes, viz.: Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. Next in rank come the Ottawa and the Saskatchewan; but the St. Lawrence is the only one available for navigation. The chief industries are as follows:—*Canada*, agriculture, cattle-feeding, and lumber; *British Columbia*, gold-mining; *Newfoundland* and *Nova Scotia*, etc., fisheries of cod and herring.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Area.—The huge peninsula of South America contains an *area* of about 6,150,000 square miles, divided between the torrid and temperate zones. The *greatest length*, from Cape Gallinas (N.) to Magellan Straits (S.), is 4732 miles; *greatest breadth*, from Pernambuco (E.) to Parina Point (W.), 3180 miles.

Relief.—With the exception of a few miles at the Isthmus of Panama, connecting South with Central America, the ocean washes the whole coast, which on the E. is more indented than on the W., for the reason that all the great river deltas are on that side. The chief groups of mountains are the Cordilleras of the Andes, forming one of the most stupendous ranges in the world, which, commencing in the extreme N., runs close to the West Coast for the whole distance, dying out only at the final point of Cape Horn, in Tierra del Fuego. Some of the Andes mountains reach an enormous height, viz., Aconquija (near Valparaiso), 23,907 feet; Arequipa volcano, 21,000; the plateau of Bolivia (on which is the great Lake of Titicaca), 13,000 feet; Cotopaxi, 18,875; Chimborazo, 21,420; Tolima, 18,020; while the average general elevation of the parallel chains may be taken at from 8000 to 12,000 feet. Throughout the Northern States there are also very high ranges, such as the Parima mountains in Venezuela, and Roraima in British Guiana; but neither these nor the Brazilian mountains can compare with the Andes, which from their colossal size dwarf everything else. On the other hand, the next great characteristic of the country is the huge system of plains, which may be divided into the *llanos* of the N., occupying 350,000 square miles on the banks of the Orinoco, the woody plains of the Amazons; and, more particularly, the vast *pampas* of the La Plata basin, which are 750,000 square miles, or four times the size of France.

Hydrography.—The river systems of South America are in keeping with the mountains, nearly every one rising in the eastern slopes of the Andes, and flowing into the South Atlantic Ocean. The largest of these rivers are—1. The Orinoco, flowing through Columbia and Venezuela, 1600 miles long, with a basin of 260,000 square miles, and a delta whose coast-line is 200 miles; 2. The Amazon, the largest river in the world, which has a length of 3580 miles from its source to the Atlantic, and an area of 2,000,000 square miles, or nearly two-fifths of South America. It has tributaries of corresponding width and length, such as the Rio Negro, the Marañon, the Yapura, the Purus, and the Madeira, each one far exceeding the largest European rivers. 3. The Paraná River rises in Brazil, and, with the Uruguay, forms the Rio de la Plata. The Paraná has a course of about 1500 miles, and receives the great tributary of the Paraguay. The other chief rivers on the E. coast are the Araguay, Paranahyba, and St. Francisco, all Brazilian.

Divisions.—The continent of South America is divided as follows:—

	Area.	Capital.
1. Brazil, an Empire	2,750,800 square miles	Rio de Janeiro.
2. Venezuela, a Republic	426,720 " "	Caracas.
3. New Granada " " " "	379,928 " "	Santa Fé de Bogota.
4. Ecuador " " " "	300,000 " "	Quito.
5. Bolivia " " " "	375,000 " "	Cochabamba.
6. Peru " " " "	502,761 " "	Lima.
7. Chili " " " "	170,000 " "	Santiago.
8. Argentine Confederation	748,280 " "	Buenos Ayres.
9. Uruguay " " " "	103,684 " "	Monte Video.
10. Paraguay " " " "	76,176 " "	Asunción.
11. Guiana, held respectively as—		
a. British Guiana	100,000 " "	Demerara.
b. French " " " "	28,000 " "	Cayenne.
c. Dutch " " " "	38,000 " "	Paramaribo.

Population.—The population is roughly estimated at 12,500,000; but, where so much surface is unexplored, these figures can only deal with the civilized inhabitants.

A U S T R A L I A .

Area.—The continent of Australia has an *area* estimated at 3,000,000 square miles (about four-fifths the size of Europe and one-fifth the size of America), and has a coast line of 8000 miles. Its *greatest length* is 2500 miles, from E. to W. (Brisbane to Shark's Bay) ; and *greatest breadth*, from N. to S., about 2000 miles (Torres Straits to Melbourne). There are, however, both on the N. and S. coasts, such deep indentations, that the average breadth is not so great.

Relief.—The interior of this vast land, wherever explored, appears to consist of immense plains, some of them hopelessly sterile, while others are covered with grass during the rainy season. The sides or edges of the continent are characterized by high ground, many of the mountain ranges rising to a considerable elevation, and presenting on their western slopes splendid grazing tracts, such as the Bathurst Plains, Liverpool Plains, Darling Downs, etc. The most lofty mountains are found generally in the S.E., the Australian Alps and the Blue Mountains being very wild, although their height seldom exceeds 3200 feet. There are also some ranges on the W. coast, but the N. and S. coasts are extremely flat.

Hydrography.—With the exception of certain districts, the river system of Australia is very little understood. The mountains in the E. and S.E. give rise to some extensive rivers, and particularly the Murray, with its tributaries the Darling, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. Some important rivers flow into the Pacific on the E. coast, such as the Burdakin and Fitzroy in Queensland, the Hawkesbury and the Hunter in New South Wales. On the W. coast are the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, and Ashburton Rivers. Many of the interior streams are full only during the rainy season, forming marshy lakes, which in dry weather evaporate and disappear. The Australian name for these is "creeks."

Divisions.—Australia is parcelled out into five colonies, of more or less area, but all under British rule, though exercising separate administration. They are :—

	Area.	Capital.
1. New South Wales	311,000 square miles	Sydney.
2. Victoria	88,500 „	Melbourne.
3. South Australia	904,000 „	Adelaide.
4. Queensland	670,000 „	Brisbane.
5. West Australia	975,000 „	Perth.

South Australia has of late years annexed a large area in the N., called the Northern Territory, and has connected its chief town, Port Darwin, with Adelaide, a distance of some 2000 miles, by telegraph.

Population and Industries.—There is no means of ascertaining the numerous tribes of natives or aborigines ; but as civilization advances, their tendency is to gradually disappear. The European populations of the various colonies are, roughly speaking, 2,665,000 :—Victoria, 870,000 ; South Australia, 228,000 ; Queensland, 196,000 ; West Australia, 28,000. The *industries* of the various colonies are tolerably uniform, and comprise chiefly *agriculture*, and especially pastoral. Huge flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are to be found throughout each colony, and it is mainly on them that Australia depends for her riches. The exportations of *wool* and *wheat* are enormous ; and a vast quantity of the surplus meat is boiled down and tinned, to be sent to England. The mining industries consist chiefly of *gold*, which is especially plentiful in Victoria colony, Ballarat and Sandhurst being the two great gold-mining towns. *Copper* is largely worked, especially in South Australia, while *coal* is tolerably abundant in New South Wales, and is also found in Queensland. The other industries are the growing of maize, sugar, and arrowroot (particularly in Queensland) ; and the cultivation of the vine, and the manufacture of wine is largely carried on. The principal ports are :—(New South Wales) Sydney and Newcastle ; (Victoria) Melbourne and Geelong ; (South Australia) Adelaide and Port Augusta ; (Queensland) Brisbane and Rockhampton ; (West Australia) Perth and Fremantle.



140 Long East of Greenwich.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW ZEALAND.

Area.—The British Colony of New Zealand consists of two large islands and one very small one in the South Pacific Ocean, of the aggregate area of 122,000 square miles. North Island is 400 miles long by 250 broad, and contains 48,000 square miles; Middle Island is 500 miles by 130 broad, and contains 50,000 square miles; while South, or Stewart, Island is unimportant.

Relief.—The coast of New Zealand is rather irregular, and contains several spacious bays and harbours, such as Hawke Bay, Taranaki Bay, Bay of Plenty, and Pegasus Bay. A chain of high mountains runs through both islands, the principal height in North Island being Mount Egmont (8270 feet), Ruapehu (8905), and Tongarico (6500); while in Middle Island they rise to 13,200 feet and 12,200 feet respectively in the two peaks of Mount Cook. Mount Earnslaw is 9765 feet in height and Mount Aspiring 9915 feet.

Hydrography.—From the hilly nature of the country, the rivers are generally rapid and of no great length. The principal streams in North Island are the Thames, in the Province of Auckland, and the Rangitiki, in the Province of Wellington, while in Middle Island are the Buller, Dillon, Clutha, and Taieri rivers.

Divisions.—*North Island* (sometimes called New Ulster) is divided into the provinces of Auckland (*cap.* Auckland), Wellington (*cap.* Wellington), Hawke Bay (*cap.* Napier), and Taranaki (*cap.* New Plymouth). *Middle Island* (sometimes called New Munster) is divided into Marlborough (*cap.* Picton), Nelson (*cap.* Nelson), Canterbury (*cap.* Christchurch), Otago (*cap.* Dunedin), and Westland (*cap.* Hokitika). On *South* (or Stewart's) *Island* there are no towns.

Population and Industries.—The total population of New Zealand is estimated at about 300,000, of whom some 40,000 are Maories, or natives. These latter, however, with whom the Colonists have had several fierce wars, are rapidly decreasing in numbers. *Agriculture* is the principal industry, much of the land being highly cultivated and yielding large crops of wheat and maize, while in other parts sheep farming answers better. *Gold mining* and quartz crushing is extensively carried on in Auckland on the banks of the Thames, and near Hokitika in Westland. *Coal* is found in the same province, but not much worked. The chief *exports* are wool, gold, timber, and Kauri gum, a product of the pine tree; and the *imports* are manufactured goods (although these are fast lessening on account of the increased home supply), sugar, tea, and provisions.

Government.—New Zealand has been an independent British Colony since 1841, and is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor, and a House of Representatives elected by the people. As a Colony, it is generally prosperous, and, from its climate and soil, more adapted to English and Scotch settlers than any other.



S O U T H

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